

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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BREED FRAUD AND DISEASE

High Government Officials Testify That Oleo Tax Produces Fraud Instead of Revenue, And That Uninspected Butter Spreads Tuberculosis Among Consumers

DAIRY PRODUCTS MUST SUBMIT TO INSPECTION

The hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington this week on the proposed changes in the Federal oleomargarine tax law added to the evidence which is piling up against the present law, and strengthens the sentiment in favor of its repeal. The butter interests did their best to stem the tide, but only served to get themselves deeper into trouble every step they took.

The butter lobby received two hard blows in the evidence presented on Wednesday and Thursday, which was nearly all from high official sources.

First, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his subordinates testified that the present federal tax law—framed by the butter interests for their own benefit—was an enormous fraud breeder instead of a protection to the consumer or a producer of revenue.

Second, the highest scientific authorities of the government service stated flatly on the stand that the uninspected dairies of the country were breeders of tuberculosis in humans as well as bovines, and that they could and should be subjected to government inspection and supervision.

These were charges the butter lobby could not refute, and they counted.

The oleomargarine hearings were resumed at Washington on Wednesday morning, according to the original understanding, which gave Wednesday to the oleomargarine side and the following three days of the week to its opponents. Owing, however, to the strenuous sessions of Congress it had been necessary to postpone the hearings on two different afternoons when the oleomargarine interests were scheduled to appear, and this left a credit of one full day, which by agreement of the committee was made up by former oleomargarine witnesses who appeared on both Wednesday and Thursday. An agreement was made by the butter interests that they would endeavor to conclude by Saturday night of this week, leaving Monday for summarizing by both sides, but there is a prospect that the summary

will not be put in until Tuesday of next week.

The first witness on Wednesday was P. J. Ryan, representing the Central Labor Union of Washington, and speaking for labor interests throughout the country. He stated unequivocally that the people he represented, and who included organized labor as a whole, demanded a repeal of the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine. This was not so much because they wanted a cheaper food product than butter, though that was important, but because it was the belief of organized labor representing the great consuming interest that an admittedly wholesome food product should be placed upon the market in such a way that consumers could purchase it without the imposition of a tax.

The second witness was John F. Jelke, of Chicago, who qualified as a witness only in behalf of his own company and the companies which he himself controlled. He stated specifically that he was not authorized to represent any other oleomargarine manufacturers. Mr. Jelke brought out many strong and favorable points to the cause of oleomargarine and proved himself competent to reply to the questions of the opposition. Perhaps the strongest point he made was that the governmental laws and regulations of this country were such a handicap to American manufacturers of oleomargarine that they could not compete in the markets of the world in the sale of their product.

B. C. Keith, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, testified as to the difficulties the Department has had in enforcing the Grout law. He gave statistics showing the percentage of ingredients used in oleomargarine during recent years, and altogether proved a very strong witness in behalf of oleomargarine.

Says Oleo Tax Cannot Be Enforced.

Perhaps the strongest witness of the day was R. E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who in reply to questions from both sides stated positively and unequivocally that the Grout law is simply unenforceable. Though he has placed practically

the entire Secret Service Bureau upon oleomargarine frauds, and though he has caught moonshiners and other violators practically red-handed, neither he nor his department, nor the government itself, could prevent frauds under the law as it stands today.

The point of this testimony is that the law as it now stands was framed at the instance of the dairy interests eight years ago, when the 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine was supposed to be a panacea for all the evils of the situation. The hearings, however, have clearly developed the fact that frauds have increased and that the 10-cent tax as a preventive is absolutely useless.

The contention being made by the oleomargarine interests is that the color line, as expressed in the present law, is valueless as a preventive of fraud and acts only as a handicap to the competitor of butter. This is understood on both sides, though as yet is not freely expressed. One witness after another, however, makes it very clearly apparent that the only purpose of the tax is to handicap a wholesome, nutritive food article, and it is extremely interesting to notice how the butter interests try to avoid the real issue.

Law an Open Invitation to Fraud.

Other witnesses on Wednesday were A. B. Hayes, former solicitor of the Treasury Department, and Fletcher Maddox, present solicitor of the same department, both of whom testified in line with the Commissioner, and stated that oleomargarine frauds were greatly on the increase and that the difference in tax between one-fourth of a cent per pound on uncolored oleomargarine and 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine was a direct incentive and an actual invitation on the part of the government for violators to perpetuate frauds.

The day's session concluded with Secretary T. W. Tomlinson, of the American National Livestock Association, who formally protested on behalf of all the livestock raisers of the country against what he termed to be the most un-American and uncalled-for law upon the statute books.

Mr. Tomlinson also called direct attention to the fact that it was the duty of the Committee on Agriculture, before which the hearings were being held, to do everything in its power to propose such laws as will ultimately eradicate disease in dairy products. The butter interests seemed to have a sudden convulsion every time this question was mentioned, and in response to repeated demands on behalf of the oleomargarine inter-

ests that butter should be placed under the meat inspection law, they summoned to their aid all of the devices possible to avoid the issue.

Tuberculosis Spread by Dairy Products.

The first witness of Thursday was Dr. E. C. Schroeder, M. D. V., of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., whose testimony was the most startling, and at the same time the most convincing of any heretofore placed upon the record. Dr. Schroeder has made a life study of the question of tuberculosis, and particularly its transmissibility from the bovine to the human species. He stated positively that not alone in his own investigations, but in those of scientific commissions appointed by the German and English Governments, it had been proved conclusively that the bovine species or type of tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings through dairy products, and that the evidence of this is particularly strong in the case of infants and children up to the age of sixteen years.

He further stated that in adult human beings there was very clear evidence to show that the bovine species or type of tubercle bacilli changed in the course of time within the human being to that of the human type of bacilli. He stated that there is a very clear and distinct type of human tuberculosis bacillus, and an equally clear type of bovine tuberculosis bacillus, and that in the human body the bovine species gradually changed until it became a clear case or type of the human species. From this he argued that while they had found the bovine type in human beings in various degrees, there were many cases of human tuberculosis which originally started from bovine infection, and which ultimately tend to show perfectly its source or origin.

Without even this doubt he stated unequivocally that his investigations, and those of all others, clearly showed that at least 3 per cent. of all cases of deaths in human beings from tuberculosis were clearly traceable to bovine origin. Taking the official statement that 160,000 human beings die of the great white plague in this country every year, he said there was not the slightest doubt in his mind that at least 5,000 of them originated from bovine sources, and there was no telling how many more, because of the transition of the bovine bacilli into the human type.

Dr. Schroeder made a tremendous impression upon the committee, and made it clearly evident that tuberculosis is being rapidly spread among human beings through dairy products. All of the questions of the opposition not only failed to shake his testimony, but rather strengthened it. When he had retired from the stand he had made such an impression that the chairman of the committee complimented him upon his testimony, and the entire room full of spectators, including even the opposition, spontaneously applauded him.

Says Dairy Inspection Is Practicable.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, testified to the rapid increase of tuberculosis in this country, and in answer to questions said that inspection and supervision of dairy products was entirely practicable, provided a sufficient appropriation was made for the purpose. He fully verified all of the statements of Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Bennett and others of his subordinate staff who had previously testified, and he clearly vindicated not only the regular and efficient inspection of his bureau, but demonstrated that the questions of the opposition were insincere and trivial. Dr. Melvin made a splendid impression upon the committee, and was one of the strongest witnesses who have appeared on the oleomargarine side.

The last witness of the day was Secretary Tomlinson, of the National Livestock Association, who verified some of the figures he had submitted to the committee on Wednesday.

The butter interests had one of their inn-

ings on Friday, and were to finish up on Saturday or Monday, with the prospect that the summary in the entire hearing would come either on Monday or Tuesday. A report of this will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

GROCERS ENDORSE OLEOMARGARINE.

The National Retail Grocers' Association at its annual convention at Springfield, Ill., this week unanimously adopted strong resolutions demanding the reduction of the oppressive 10-cent. tax on oleomargarine, and favoring the enactment of legislation now before Congress by which the consumer, as well as the trade, might get a square deal on this butter vs. oleo proposition. The convention dispersed with its rules in order to consider this resolution at once, and ordered the text of it to be telegraphed to Washington immediately to be presented to members of Congress. This action represents the unanimous sentiment of the army of retail grocers all over the United States, who sell both butter and oleomargarine, and who know the conditions as to the comparative merits of the two products, and the extortionate prices forced upon dealers and consumers by the butter combine because of the monopoly given it by law.

OLEO OUTPUT FOR APRIL.

Government reports of the output of oleomargarine in the Chicago revenue district for April show that the production was 196,604 pounds of colored and 7,816,588 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 8,013,192 pounds. This was against 214,642 pounds of colored and 4,953,852 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 5,168,494 pounds for the same month in the year 1909, and 229,015 pounds of colored and 8,973,100 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 9,202,115 pounds for the previous month of March.

The output for renovated butter for the same month was 1,662,400 pounds, against 1,914,820 pounds for the corresponding month of 1909.

There were 69 licenses to sell uncolored and 20 to sell colored oleomargarine taken out during the month, against 42 and 12 respectively for the corresponding month a year ago.

PROTEST AGAINST MEAT LABELS.

A hearing was held by the head of the federal meat inspection service at Washington on Monday on the question of marking certain meat products, such as certain brands of sausage, which contain tripe, hog stomachs, spleens, livers, ox lips, etc. The government has ruled that all sausage products in which such meats or parts are used must be so marked as to indicate that such parts are used. To this the trade objects as too much of a refinement in labeling.

There was a big delegation of meat men at the hearing on Monday, headed by a committee from the American Meat Packers' Association of which President Charles Rohp of New York, Jacob Beiswanger of Philadelphia and C. B. Reinemann of Pittsburg were appointed members. Messrs. J. C. Dold of Buffalo, Rea of Pittsburg, Albert Schenck of Wheeling, W. Va., and others from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Jersey City, Buffalo, and other points were present and presented their side of the case to Chief Melvin of the Bureau

of Animal Industry, who presided at the hearing.

Dr. Melvin has taken the matter under advisement and promises to consider carefully the claims of the trade before making a final ruling. All products used in sausage making are government-inspected and cannot be used if unwholesome, and the trade believes the marking rules are carried too far when such labeling is required as that indicated.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR.

Official reports of the movement of livestock at various chief packing centers for the month of April show a slight increase in the marketing of cattle and calves compared to a year ago, but very heavy decreases in hogs and a falling off also in sheep. The showing for the first four months of the year is of a similar character. The receipts of hogs at eight markets were over 400,000 less for April than a year ago, and for the four months the deficiency was more than 2,000,000 head as compared to a year ago. Hogs actually slaughtered at these eight points were more than 2,500,000 head less than for the first four months of 1909.

A summary of the official reports of receipts at eight points for April was as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	192,259	61,830	325,023	220,035
Kansas City ..	114,430	7,290	175,672	110,737
Omaha	73,988	.....	152,589	114,545
St. Louis	47,616	.....	130,769	30,007
St. Joseph	34,487	2,902	100,705	29,504
Sioux City	29,638	1,640	78,900	4,090
So. St. Paul ..	21,782	8,356	51,232	6,489
Denver	19,248	810	15,657	10,482
T'l April, '10.	533,448	82,834	1,080,567	526,489
T'l April, '09.	522,519	67,087	1,446,008	675,140

*Calves not separately reported.

For the four months the reports of receipts were:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	917,942	153,734	1,561,671	965,166
Kansas City ..	540,217	35,373	771,727	565,246
Omaha	333,999	.....	725,771	500,505
St. Louis	259,166	.....	609,254	141,595
St. Joseph	158,823	15,449	474,511	167,942
Sioux City	131,152	5,005	337,596	25,349
So. St. Paul ..	86,171	25,282	231,521	121,776
Denver	82,036	3,051	72,860	55,573
T'l April, '10.	2,518,756	240,984	5,145,211	2,601,223
T'l April, '09.	2,474,630	208,417	7,256,721	2,853,076

*Calves not separately reported.

Official reports of slaughters at these points for April were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	116,412	60,446	232,201	197,139
Kansas City ..	73,631	7,148	150,407	82,313
Omaha	45,454	.....	135,274	78,654
St. Louis	35,787	.....	81,636	29,181
St. Joseph	21,978	2,895	97,158	23,478
Sioux City	13,352	1,524	69,124	1,702
So. St. Paul ..	6,823	4,421	46,455	4,798
Denver	6,171	416	15,825	5,099
T'l April, '10.	322,008	76,850	837,133	427,389
T'l April, '09.	308,622	61,270	1,112,203	553,875

*Calves not separately reported.

For the year to May 1 slaughter figures were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	529,483	147,175	362,097	556,567
Kansas City ..	338,450	30,311	684,362	444,711
Omaha	223,934	.....	609,057	387,548
St. Louis	203,879	.....	414,804	136,962
St. Joseph	100,402	14,953	458,859	156,855
Sioux City	67,485	4,783	233,819	19,153
So. St. Paul ..	34,691	16,687	188,020	42,569
Denver	24,845	2,257	70,192	25,665
T'l 4 mos., '10.	1,523,262	216,006	3,071,190	2,009,935
T'l 4 mos., '09.	1,372,935	181,644	5,640,504	2,349,346

*Calves not separately reported.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS MEET

Programme of Inter-State Convention at Little Rock

The fourteenth annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association takes place at Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 24, 25 and 26. Little Rock is the home town of President A. D. Allen of the Association. The cottonseed products' interests of Arkansas have been organized into a very active State Association for several years. They are full of enthusiasm over the prospect of entertaining representatives of the industry from all over this country and from abroad, and they have left no stone unturned in an endeavor to provide as interesting a programme and as inviting entertainment as has ever been offered upon the occasion of these annual gatherings.

The National Provisioner presents in this issue the official programme of the convention. It indicates what is in store for those who go to these meetings for business and general educational advantage. It covers the field of interest broadly and thoroughly, and there is something in it for every one engaged in or affiliated with the industry. The speakers are representative, and each is an authority in the line of the topic assigned him. Trade and technical topics, subjects of broad public and political interest, all are included, with opportunities offered for discussion and action for the benefit of the industry.

The entertainment programme is not fully completed; that is, it was not ready at the time the official business programme was furnished. The reason is that the hospitable Arkansans have so much in store in the way of pleasure for their guests that they have had difficulty in sandwiching it all into the three days of the convention sessions and the day after. That "day after" will be made memorable by a special excursion to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. Besides this there will be automobile trips about the "City of Roses," as Little Rock is known, a smoker and various other forms of entertainment.

The convention sessions will be held in the convention hall of the Hotel Marion, Little Rock's leading hostelry, and this will be a most convenient arrangement for those desiring to make every hour of the stay count. Luncheons will be served in the banquet hall adjoining, so that no time will be lost, and sessions will be concluded promptly, in time to enable everybody to take in the entertainment programme. The usual railroad rates have been made from all Southern points. The fact that all-the-year-round excursion rates are in force to Hot Springs makes the trip more attractive than usual to many Northerners, and an exceptionally large attendance is expected from the North.

The official programme for the convention is as follows:

Tuesday, May 24, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by Mr. H. F. H. Eberts, chairman local committee of arrangements.

Invocation, Rt. Rev. John B. Morris, Bishop of Little Rock.

Welcome to Arkansas, by Hon. Geo. W. Donaghey, Governor of Arkansas.

Response, by Hon. E. C. Hornor, Helena, Ark.

Welcome to Little Rock, by Hon. W. R. Duley, Mayor of Little Rock.

Response, by Mr. B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.

Formal opening of the Convention, President Aaron D. Allen.

Reading minutes of the last meeting.

Calling of the roll.

Introduction of new members.

Introduction of delegates from other bodies.

Annual address of the president, Aaron D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.

Annual report of the secretary treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

Annual report of the executive committee, by F. H. Bailey, Paris, Texas.

Annual report of the Bureau of Publicity, by Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga., chairman.

Annual report of the legislative committee, by J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex., chairman.

Noon adjournment.—Luncheon served in banquet hall adjoining auditorium.

Tuesday, May 24, 2 P. M.

Address, Mr. L. A. Ransom, District Manager The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga., on "Our Association—How to Enlarge and Preserve It."

Discussion.

Address, Dr. W. D. Hunter, Entomologist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on "The Cotton Boll Weevil, and How to Arrest It."

Discussion.

Address, Mr. Martin Nelson, Agronomist University of Arkansas, on "Field Crops and Soils."

Discussion.

Reports of permanent committees of arbitration: Dallas, Jo W. Allison, Chairman, Ennis, Tex.; Memphis, James Sloan, Chairman, Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, E. T. George, Chairman, New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, S. A. Corker, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, John Aspegren, Chairman, New York, N. Y.; Montgomery, S. J. Cassels, Chairman, Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, J. P. Faucette, Chairman, Little Rock, Ark.

Following the session, automobile drives and in the evening a reception at Concordia Club, complimentary to members and visiting ladies.

Wednesday, May 25, 10 A. M.

Address, Hon. Harvie Jordan, President Southern Cotton Growers' Association, Atlanta, Ga., "The Inter-Dependence of the Cotton Grower and the Cotton Oil Miller."

Discussion.

Address, Mr. L. R. Bennett, Crop Technologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Dallas, Tex., on "Importance of Seed Selection and Growing a Bale Per Acre."

Discussion.

Address, Mr. G. A. Cole, President Arkansas Farmers' Union, Fayetteville, Ark., on "How to Promote the Uses of Cottonseed Products in the South."

Report of committee on press cloth factory, by Jo W. Allison, Chairman, Ennis, Tex.

Discussion.

Noon adjournment. Luncheon same as first day.

Wednesday, May 25, 2 P. M.

Address, Hon. John Candler Cobb, President National Tariff Com. Association, Boston, Mass., on "The Tariff—Its Abuses and How to Correct Them."

Address, Mr. J. J. Culbertson, Chairman Legislative Committee, Paris, Tex., on "My Experience in the Oleomargarine Campaign, and How the Repeal of the Grout Law will Affect the Cotton Oil Industry."

Reports of general committees.

Report of committee on appeals and grievances, Mr. C. FitzSimons, Chairman, Columbia, S. C.

Reports of governing committees by States.

Also on Wednesday afternoon there will be a luncheon, complimentary to visiting ladies by the ladies of Little Rock.

Wednesday, May 25, 8 P. M.

Smoker in the auditorium of the Marion Hotel.

Thursday, May 26, 10 A. M.

Address, Mr. B. P. Bailey, manager Cotton Seed Crushers' Liability Underwriters' Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex., on "Fire Insurance."

Discussion.

(Concluded on page 31.)

MEAT EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

The preliminary figures of the government statistical bureau for the exports of meat and dairy products for April are record-breakers. In all the long history of the American meat export trade no such showing of loss was ever made. Exports for the month are a little more than half what they were a year ago, and by far the poorest month's total in many years. For the ten months of the fiscal year the showing is almost as bad.

Exports of meat and dairy products for April, 1909, were below the average of recent months and years, and totalled \$12,193,632, but the total for April, 1910, only reached \$6,603,864, or little more than half the previous April total. Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep for the month also took a remarkable slump, dropping to the unprecedentedly low mark of \$184,374, compared to \$1,576,343 a year ago.

For the ten months since last July the total exports of meat and dairy products are figured at \$93,502,278, compared to \$123,143,993 for a like period of the previous year. Exports of meat animals for the ten months amounted in value to \$11,582,191, compared to \$15,454,475 a year previous.

CANNOT DRAG PACKERS TO JERSEY.

Governor Fort of New Jersey during the past week denied the application of the Jersey City prosecuting attorney for a requisition on the Governor of Illinois by which J. Ogden Armour might be brought to New Jersey for trial under recent indictments found by a Jersey City Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade. The decision affects the cases against other packers included in the same indictments, and defeats the attempt to bring these individuals to trial at a time when such trial would forward the political aspirations of the prosecuting attorney, who is confessedly a candidate for nomination for Governor this fall.

In ruling against this political plan Governor Fort said there was no evidence whatever to show that Mr. Armour had visited the State to engage in any conspiracy, and that, therefore, there was no ground to ask the governor of Illinois to surrender him. All that is now left for the political prosecutor to do is to try the two subordinate packing officials who happen to be residents of New Jersey, and who promptly appeared and are ready to fight the case.

PACKERS' HEARING ON MONDAY.

The demurrer of the National Packing Company and its subsidiary concerns to the federal actions brought against them for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were filed at Chicago last week, as reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. The argument on these demurrers has been set for next Monday, May 16, before Judge Landis at Chicago. Should the action against the packers be sustained it will not be possible to try the cases before fall.

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. A. Coyle contemplates establishing a bone fertilizer plant at New Orleans, La.

The Union Tanning Company, Petersburg, W. Va., will erect plant to replace the present structure.

The Cheraw Oil Mill Company, Cheraw, S. C., will rebuild seed and hull house, burned recently.

Armour & Company will expend \$30,000 in the erection of a branch house, 50 x 125 feet at Charleston, W. Va.

The slaughtering plant of Fritz Brothers at Oak Bottom, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt at once.

Frye & Company, of Seattle, Wash., have commenced the erection of a large cold storage plant at Portland, Ore.

The Intermountain Packing Company has closed down its plant at Bountiful, Utah, on account of the shortage of hogs.

A cotton oil mill and compress is to be installed by the Mary Mac Plantation Company at Robinsonville, Miss.

It is reported that the Butchers' Association of Owensboro, Ky., contemplate establishing an abattoir near that city.

Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has awarded contract for the erection of addition to plant.

The Chamber of Commerce of Beaumont, Tex., is interested in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill to cost \$100,000.

M. D. Swayze will establish a packing plant at Monroe, La., having a daily capacity of fifty hogs and twenty-five cattle.

The Marion Harper Cotton Oil Company, East Point, Ga., has awarded contract for the erection of an oil mill to cost \$50,000.

Swift & Company have filed plans for a two-story branch house at Thirteenth and Glesan streets, Portland, Ore., costing \$35,000.

The butchers of Louisville, Ky., together with the authorities, are devising means

whereby a municipal abattoir can be established.

The Cuero Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Cuero, Tex., has filed an amendment changing the charter provision regarding its directors.

Mayer's Soap Company, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. P. Bishop, M. Stothart, Jr., and J. F. Sutton.

The National Butterine Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by A. McNeill, R. G. Butler, F. J. Higgins.

L. N. Dentz & Company, Newark, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in livestock by L. N. Dentz and F. W. Roberts.

It is announced that Swift & Company will shortly begin work on their fertilizer-mixing plant at Chester, S. C. It is to have a capacity of 10,000 tons.

The Tulsa Cotton Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., with offices at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by G. N. Henson, E. M. Ellsworth, W. A. Henson and others.

The Mooresboro Cotton Oil Company, Mooresboro, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to erect a plant of 15 tons of seed daily. J. E. McBrayer is president; J. W. Spangler, secretary.

The Texas Export and Import Company, Galveston, Tex., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by D. W. Kempner, S. E. Kempner and others to erect and equip a plant for grinding and exporting meal and cake.

It is announced through their local manager at San Diego, Cal., that Armour & Company will erect a \$500,000 meat packing plant at that place on the completion of the San Diego and Arizona railroad to Yuma, Ariz.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for subsistence, building materials, supplies, etc., U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., April 28, 1910.—Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for subsistence, building materials, supplies, etc.," and addressed to the undersigned at Carlisle, Pa., will be received at the Indian School until 2 o'clock p. m. of May 23, 1910, for furnishing and delivering at the school as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, about 195,000 lbs. beef and mutton, 202,500 lbs. flour and cornmeal, 13,000 lbs. beans, barley and hominy, 15,600 lbs. dried fruit, 8,000 lbs. rolled oats, 87,750 feet lumber, 70,000 lbs. bran, 80,000 lbs. feed, 30,000 lbs. cats, 5,000 yards dry goods, 1,572 hats and caps, 2,544 pairs shoes and overshoes, 1,500 lbs. iron and steel, 285 reams paper, besides a quantity of paints, oils, varnishes, wagon and carriage materials, electrical supplies, etc., etc., as per list and specifications obtainable at the school. Bidders are required to state in their bid the proposed price of each article to be delivered under contract, and all articles so delivered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of a bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some U. S. depository or solvent National Bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. For further information apply to M. Friedman, Superintendent.

FAULTY INSULATION IS VERY COSTLY

WHY LET YOUR COOLERS, FREEZERS AND AMMONIA PIPES RUST OUT BECAUSE OF POOR INSULATION?

"PIONEER" INSULATION ASPHALT IS AN INSULATOR THAT PROTECTS

It is absolutely WATERPROOF, MOISTURE PROOF and CRACK-PROOF under the most extreme conditions of temperature.

It can be applied by your own workmen and the cost is comparatively low. It has been used by leading packers and brewers for years.

The basic element in "PIONEER" INSULATION ASPHALT is a pure natural asphalt taken from our own mines in Utah, and what you will like best about this insulating asphalt is the fact that IT PROTECTS. Write Us for Particulars.

THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM & RUBBER CO.

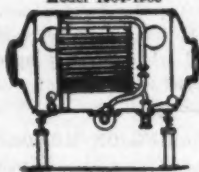
600-614 HARVESTER BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE:

WASATCH FLOOR
MASTIC IS MAKING
MORE AND MORE
FRIENDS
RIGHT ALONG



LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Best

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

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SOURCES OF MEAT SUPPLY

The law of supply and demand is a joke to the newspaper and magazine sensationalist who loves to attack the meat trade, and a mystery to the reformer who proposes to reduce meat prices by act of arbitrary legislation. If the present high cost of meats could have been reduced by legislative mandate directed against meat producers and meat traders, it would have been done long ago. But this scoffed-at law of nature already referred to is superior to any human enactment, and it always will be. While population continues to increase along with a decrease in the production of meat animals, just so long will meat prices continue high.

It may sound strange to hear from a representative stockman's paper the expression of a wish that veal prices might be cut in two, and that the market for all "female stuff" might be made less attractive to producers of livestock. And yet the National Stockman and Farmer only echoes the feeling of every intelligent and far-seeing friend of the livestock interests when it gives voice to such an expression.

It is unfortunately true that the cattlemen of the country have for some years now been undermining the foundation of their industry by selling off their females and calves. The demand for veal, the growing taste for "baby beef" and the temptation to realize good money quickly have been largely responsible for a course which has decimated herds and so greatly reduced our ability to keep the supply of meat animals up to the demand. Prices for heifers, calves and for all young cattle have been too attractive, and the productive capacity of the country's herds has suffered a serious weakening.

The same tendency has been shown during the present era of high hog prices in the marketing of "piggy" sows in great numbers. The temptation of rich immediate returns was too great for the hog raiser to wait even a few months, when he might have a new litter to fatten and market, and still save the sow for future breeding purposes. The result of this rush to sell everything that would pass as a porker may be to accentuate the already very marked shortage in our hog population.

This short-sighted policy may be more quickly redeemed than in the case of cattle and calves, yet in each instance the country suffers, and the farmer, too, if he would only see it in that light. So it is that his farmers' papers urge him—usually in vain—to be long-headed and cautious. But human nature is human nature, and money in hand is more tempting than revenue in prospect. And so the sacrifice of our meat resources has continued, and we are paying the price, and will continue to pay it until more normal conditions can somehow be restored.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on the matter of oleomargarine legislation continued this week at Washington. The interests championing the cause of a square deal for oleomargarine had the first call for the presentation of further evidence supporting their claims for a repeal of the unjust Federal law, and they were followed later in the week by the butter people, who were given several days in which to bolster up their previous weak showing.

Some very strong testimony was given before the committee, especially by government officials who have in charge the enforcement of the oleomargarine tax law. The highest revenue officials declared repeatedly and emphatically that the present law was non-enforceable and a promoter of fraud. And this is the law drafted and pushed through Congress by the butter interests as a solution of the whole problem. This, with the bringing forward of the necessity for government inspection of butter making, and the demand that butter be subject to the Federal meat inspection law, was what put the butter lobby into a new panic of fear.

The butter interests, dismayed by the poor showing they made at the first hearings, had been given time to plan a new line of argument, but developed nothing new or startling. They still harp on fraud in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, despite the fact that it is the law they forced through Congress, and which they still uphold, that has been shown to be the chief promoter of this fraud.

The only argument which the butter combination has left in which it has any real faith is the argument of the mythical "farmer vote," which it holds as a club over the heads of legislators to prevent the enactment of a just law. The recent hearings have done much to show members of Congress the emptiness of this "butter bluff," statistics proving that by far the greater proportion of the country's agricultural interests are in favor of the removal of the prohibitory tax on oleomargarine, as their interests lie that way.

Notwithstanding these facts the butter lobby still resorts to foolish talk of the unwholesomeness of oleomargarine, and threats of political retribution for those legislators who vote against the butter combine. Neither line of campaign is any longer of effect, as too much light has been turned on by those interested in the oleo side at the recent hearings. The public for some time has been able to see through the game of the butter combine, and members of Congress are beginning to "get wise" as well.

To add to the confusion of the butter lobby the oleomargarine interests are bringing to the front the necessity for government inspection of disease-breeding dairies and demanding that butter be put under the same government inspection as meats and oleomargarine. This frightens the butter people, for they realize that the minute the light is turned into dairies and on butter making methods and surroundings there will be a bigger sensation than ever attended any food reform in this country. And the light is now being turned on.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

FROM HOG TO COMPOUND LARD.

The recent abnormally high cost of hogs has caused pork packers to sit up nights figuring how they might come out even on any of their products. In considering the lard proposition many have turned to compound. The following inquiry is from a packer hitherto unacquainted with the compound proposition:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have in my sausage and lard room three steam kettles and a lard cooler with an agitator, and while I have ready sale for all the pure lard I can make, I cannot make any money on it with pork as high as it is. I would like to know if I could buy cottonseed oil in barrels and make a compound of my lard, cotton oil and tallow, by rendering separately and then weighing the proper proportions and mixing in the cooler.

What would be the proper proportion to make it good? Should I get the oil in barrels; will I have to bleach it or is it ready to make up? I understand this mixture will have to be thoroughly agitated until cool enough to run in tins, and will have to be marked "Compound."

You are apparently pretty well equipped for compound manufacture. Cottonseed oil can be had in barrels, bleached and ready for use in the manufacture of compound lard, and unless used in quantity sufficient to warrant doing your own bleaching, it is better to buy the bleached article. The percentages of lard, cottonseed oil and tallow used must be governed by the titer or hardness desired. A compound composed of 75 per cent. lard, 15 per cent. tallow and 10 per cent. cottonseed oil will have a titer of about 37-50 degs. C., according to authorities, which is a very satisfactory titer.

The use of a greater percentage of cottonseed oil necessitates the use of stearine to obtain the necessary hardness; as, for instance, 70 per cent. of cottonseed oil and 10 per cent. of steam lard would mean 20 per cent. of stearine, to make a 37-degree titer. If a snow-white compound is desired, all the ingredients used must be bleached separately, and afterwards mixed.

Ordinarily good lard, tallow and bleached oil will turn out a very desirable compound in every respect. The component parts are heated together in a refining kettle, thoroughly agitated by blowing and run over lard rolls, pumped from "picker" trough to kettle fitted with agitator, and from this kettle to

packages, stiff enough to admit of its barely being run thereto. A lard roll or cooler is an exceedingly desirable adjunct in the manufacture of compound, as well as a receiving kettle fitted with an agitator.

Bleaching is best effected with fullers' earth, heat and air, and the filter press. The bleaching of cottonseed oil is a very ticklish proposition, as the oil varies much in its susceptibility to the action of the fullers' earth. Bleaching should only be undertaken by an expert.

There are a number of advertisers in the columns of The National Provisioner who are specialists on compound lard manufacture and the methods and equipment necessary. They will be glad to answer any questions submitted to them by readers of The National Provisioner, and give their aid and advice on all points.

CURING SAUSAGE MEATS.

A reader of The National Provisioner who is enlarging his operations writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please tell me how I should go about it to cure meats which I intend later to make up into sausage? Can I keep such meats in good condition until I want to make up the product, and if so, how?

The only way to cure and carry meats of all kinds intended for sausages is to put up in tierces in a "dry" cure, the ingredients of which are per 100 pounds of meat packed as follows: Four pounds of fine salt, two and one-half ounces of pulverized saltpeter and half a pound of good sugar, which must be thoroughly mixed and equally as well amalgamated with the meat.

The tierce must be packed as tightly as possible and left to stand over night before heading, so that more meat may be added, and so there is no air space whatever left. If this is done properly the meats will come out an excellent color, and can be used just

as they come out of the tierce, all necessary to add being the spices, etc. Such meats must be well chilled and packed fresh and are usually graded as to the size of the pieces and quality thereof.

BEST WAY TO MAKE DRIED BEEF.

A letter from a butcher desiring to make his own dried beef is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I want to make my own dried beef instead of buying it outside. I have my own smoke-house, but do not seem to get good results from experiments I have made with beef. What is the trouble?

Dried beef should be dried by hot air, from steam coils, temperature not to exceed 150 degs. F., for about 24 hours before smoke is applied. The latter should be as heavy as possible, and kept up for about three and a half days, the steam coils going on all the time. When sufficiently smoked, the meats should be left in the house to cool off thoroughly before being disturbed at all. At this point there will be a shrinkage of at least 30 per cent. from cellar, or cured, weight, and for every day the meats are kept in stock a shrinkage of at least one per cent. may be expected.

The better beef is dried, and the more thoroughly smoked, the longer it will keep in good condition. Some operators use steam coils in the smoke house, while others consider a current of hot air, drawn from steam coils outside, and introduced into the smoke-house, the most satisfactory method. There is no question but that the use of steam coils is highly advantageous. A "regular" smoke-house does not turn out satisfactory dried beef.

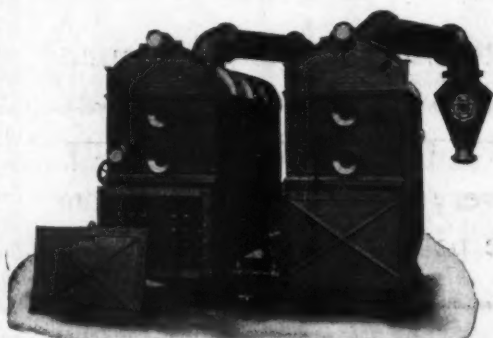
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"Give it as thorough a test as you wish, and if it does not prove all we claim for it, return the unused portion and we will return your money." This is our standing guarantee on every sale, and the remarkable increase in the use of this article tells how it meets the test.

Packing Houses and Sausage Factories may save in fat alone, where it is used, more than enough to pay for all the Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser they will use. In its composition there is no caustic nor lye, consequently it does not saponify the fats, and instead of lather in your catch boxes you find pure fats. *And saving fat is saving money.* Then, again, the cleansing and solvent properties of Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser are so superior to those of the ordinary cleaners that it easily proves itself a better cleaner.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Big Falls, Wis.—A. Weinmann, W. Polzine and others have incorporated the Big Falls Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$1,500.

Cloverport, Ky.—The Cloverport Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by J. A. Barry, A. A. Simons, H. A. Gelse and others.

Pamelia Center, N. Y.—The Pamelia Center Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$800 by R. H. Ganter, F. W. Simmons, W. H. Fitzgerald and others.

Horse Cave, Ky.—W. A. Boston, P. T. Vaughan, T. M. Jerries and A. Vial have incorporated a company with a capital stock of \$10,000 to establish an ice and cold storage plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Larmore-Bowman-Carpenter Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. T. Larmore, W. Bowman and J. W. Carpenter.

Holmesville, N. Y.—The Holmesville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 by E. G. White of New Berlin, C. H. Hunt, A. G. Bush and others of Holmesville.

ICE NOTES.

Bristol, Pa.—The new 50-ton ice plant of the Artesian Ice Company is nearly completed.

Bristow, Okla.—The Bristow Ice Company will establish a 10-ton ice plant costing \$10,000.

Forney, Tex.—The Forney Electric Light Company has awarded contract for a 15-ton ice plant.

Harvard, Ark.—The Frisco Ice Company, recently incorporated, will operate a 40-ton ice plant.

Taylor, Tex.—O. A. Schill has awarded contract for the erection of addition to his ice cream plant.

Portland, Ore.—Frye & Company, of Seattle, Wash., have started the erection of an ice and cold storage plant here.

Harlington, Tex.—Work has commenced on the building for the Harlingen ice plant. The factory will have a capacity of 25 tons.

Waxahachie, Tex.—The Commercial Club has closed a contract with a Chicago concern for the establishment of a creamery plant at this place.

Roseland, La.—The Roseland Creamery Company has plans prepared for the erection of a plant. Machinery will be installed at a cost of \$1,500.

New York, N. Y.—The Jacob Ruppert Brewery has filed plans for a new 10-story cold storage stock house at Third avenue and 91st street, to cost \$300,000.

Luling, Tex.—The recently incorporated



Luling Ice & Refrigerating Company will erect a 32 x 60 foot plant to be installed with ice cream and cold storage machinery.

Little Rock, Ark.—The State Board of Charities has authorized the erection of an ice and cold storage plant at the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases to cost \$7,000.

Spokane, Wash.—The Western Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, recently incorporated, has purchased the interests of the Western Cold Storage Company and is erecting a cold storage plant to cost \$125,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Williamsburg Protective Ice Dealers' Association has been incorporated with the Secretary of State, with the following as directors: Louis Schenkein, Morris Gurian, George Harwitz, Jacob Bushansk and Sam Perlin, of Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION OF REFRIGERATION.

The American Association of Refrigeration, which is the American body affiliated with the International Association of Refrigeration, convening in Vienna, Austria, next fall, held a business meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Besides discussing matters pertaining to the industry officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Frank D. De Lanne, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Theo. D. Vilter, Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-presidents, E. D. McCormick, San Francisco, Cal., representing the car lines; Thomas Shipley, York, Pa., representing the refrigerating machinery trade; John E. Starr, New York, the refrigerating engineers; Charles Rohe, New York City, the meat industry; Hon. W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., the dairy and creamery interests; treasurer, John S. Field, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, J. F. Nickerson, Chicago, Ill.

NEW TRIUMPH PLANT OPENED.

Reference was recently made by The National Provisioner to the opening of the new plant of the Triumph Ice Machine Company at Oakley, near Cincinnati, O. This opening occurred as an event of municipal importance in Cincinnati, and was attended by formal ceremonies attended by 500 members of various business organizations of the city.

The guests were taken out in a special train of eight coaches. The first feature was the buffet luncheon, which was served in one end of the main floor of the new plant, where a bountiful spread was arranged by Manager James Brannin and Sol Rose, of the Business Men's Club. Following the luncheon the formal welcome and inspection took place. John L. Shuff acted as chairman, and he introduced W. N. Hobart, the venerable head of the concern. He was followed by President James J. Heekin, of the Cham-



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ber of Commerce, who, after congratulating the Hobarts—"the father and two loyal sons"—said that the development of such a business is due to the wonderful organization.

President A. J. Conroy, of the Business Men's Club, also drew the same lesson from the co-operation and organization that has made the success of the Triumph Company. He pleaded for unity of action and the merger of the two business bodies, as planned. President Egan, of the Industrial Bureau; W. F. Robertson, of the Manufacturers' Club, and R. K. LeBlond, of the Metal Trades Association, made short talks.

THE USEFUL CONSULAR REPORTS.

Much criticism has been aroused in trade circles because of the suspension by the government of the publication of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports issued by the Bureau of Manufactures. The National Provisioner has already commented upon the results of this niggardly departmental policy, taking the viewpoint of trade interests which have found this service so valuable. The following editorial from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, one of the most responsible daily newspapers of the country, indicates the view of the daily press:

The press of the land mourns the loss of an esteemed contemporary in the demise of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, which has been issued from the Department of Commerce and Labor for several years. In its place will appear a weekly publication. We hope this change does not forbode the suspension of the publication of these reports entirely, as has been urged by some mistaken advocates of economy. The reports have served a valuable purpose, and no doubt as our consular service improves they can be made still more instructive and useful. From our own experience and from a careful reading of exchanges from all parts of the country, we can affirm that the consular reports receive constant and faithful attention in newspaper offices, and the information they purvey is reproduced far and wide. Inexpensively gotten up, they are worth their cost a good many times over, and we hope they will continue.

These reports form a convenient medium of bringing to the public much useful informa-

tion concerning laws, inventions and institutions in foreign lands, and particularly of acquainting manufacturers and merchants with trade opportunities abroad, that may lead to inestimable advantage and profit to Americans. We can understand that certain concerns that have private avenues to such information might be very glad to have it withheld from the knowledge of competitors. Quite often the clamorous protest against waste of public funds has some such selfish purpose back of it.

We are induced to speak of this matter of

the consular reports because there have been frequent signs that their issuance in the form mentioned has met with opposition similar to that which has succeeded already in shutting off the sending out of matter intended to stimulate the conservation movement and the forestry cause, especially. A curtailing of printed matter issued from time to time by the Bureau of Statistics and Bureau of Census, also seems to have been undertaken. The reduction of governmental expenditures is a very good thing, but it seems to us that a great deal of matter now issued from the

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CLEVELAND, General Carriage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
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MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
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SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
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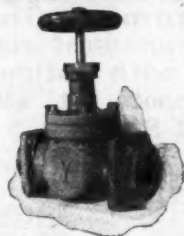
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CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 11.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½¢. per lb.; talc, 1½¢. per lb.; silic, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge

for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4¾¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5½¢@5¾¢. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm in casks 15/1800 lbs. at 7¼¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 7@7¼¢. per lb.; clarified palm in barrels, 7¼¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9¢ @9¼¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 70@75¢. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80@85¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¢@6¼¢. per lb.; peanut oil, 70¢. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¢@9¼¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½¢@10¾¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.80@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 7.15@7.25c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7½¢@7¾¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 7¼¢@7¾¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½¢@7¾¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 16½¢@17c. per lb.; house grease, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; brown grease, 6¼¢@6½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6¼¢@6½¢. per lb.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, May 11.—During the past week there has been but little change in prices. The market has been very nervous with the trade limited to the scalpers. Commission houses and packers have been out of the market. The volume of the trade has been small and the outsider is an uninterested spectator. Stocks are not increasing, but the offerings from the outside points, particularly of lard, are freer, and cash lard in New York is relatively cheaper than in our market. Cash demand is only fair. We look for a scalping market for the present, while the future course of prices is largely dependent on hog receipts.

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Pure, Dry, Volatile



☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Prices Irregular and Higher—Trade Continues Active—Hog Movement Still Light, Stocks Small—Fair Consuming Demand—Quality of Hogs Good.

The movement of the future market in hog products has been irregularly upward this week. Prices suffered a sharp reaction at the opening of the week but later made good recovery and there was a nervous undertone which was possibly the result of uncertainty of speculative conditions.

The May 1 report of stocks was a disappointing showing in that it made reductions in nearly everything notwithstanding slow trade for consumption and the general disposition to buy only as the pressing needs of trade demanded. The figures show that the consumption in the country is taking care of the production of product in spite of the high prices. There are claims that the supplies in public warehouses do not represent all the stocks of products available, but such claims lack confirmation.

Although there are constant assertions that the supply of hogs will shortly increase, the movement of hogs continues decidedly under last year. The packing last week was 120,000 short. The daily movement is from 13 to 33 per cent. short of last year. Last week's receipts of hogs at the six leading points were only 235,000. This was 70,000 more than the previous week, but was 117,000 less than the corresponding week last year.

The average weight of hogs is very satisfactory. The weights last week at Chicago

were 234 lbs., against 237 lbs. the previous week and 212 lbs. a year ago. This is an increase of over 10 per cent. in weight and is of course equivalent to an increase of 10 per cent. in the movement of the current figures of last year's weights.

The average price of hogs last week at the west was slightly under the preceding week but has improved somewhat since then. The average still continues over \$2 a hundred in excess of the corresponding time last year. The increase in the weight of hogs is attributed to the low price of the low qualities of corn and the very satisfactory feed conditions which have been seen this season. Recently there have been a good many reports to the effect that the supply of hogs in the country was increasing and some private investigations made up by Western interests indicated an important gain in some of the sections of large production. While such statements have been made and the predictions from day to day indicate likelihood of increased movement, the actual receipts as stated are very disappointing. Exports of product are light and the foreign markets continue out of line excepting in a rather limited way.

The situation as to prices is a very difficult one to intelligently diagnose. Although the price of product declined very heavily from the maximum figures of the season, still at the decline the prices were way above an ordinary level for hog product. As a result of this condition there was no particular increase in the disposition of dealers to stock up, yet the conclusions forced by the reports of stocks indicated that the distribu-

tion was taking care of the production. How long such conditions will last apparently depends on the actual movements of hogs from the country. The movement of other live stock is fairly good but in the absence of any large supply of hogs and hog fats the high price for live hogs dictates the price for the entire situation. As the season advances there will probably be no question but that the movement of hogs will increase but whether the increase will be sufficient to carry prices to a normal level or not is an extremely uncertain problem.

The price of products at present is about 25 per cent. higher than last year on all product. Lard is selling from 2@3c. a lb. over a year ago; ribs from 2¼@2½c. a lb., and pork \$4.50 over last year. Last year's prices were relatively high so that even this comparison is not a comparison with the ordinary level of quotations.

The government report of exports up to and including March gives some interesting figures. The exports of tallow for the nine months ending with March 31 have this season been 24,813,997 lbs., against 37,854,668 lbs. last year and 72,849,980 lbs. two years ago. The exports of bacon for the nine months were 132,265,101 lbs., against 191,506,999 lbs. last year; hams, 121,829,540 lbs., against 154,815,754 lbs.; pork, 32,813,484 lbs., against 41,058,218 lbs.; lard, 289,320,118 lbs., against 405,493,600 lbs.; oleo oil and neutral lard, 90,596,673 lbs., against 129,715,946 lbs.; oleomargarine, 2,466,213 lbs., against 2,019,747 lbs.; cheese, 2,006,921 lbs., against 5,497,717 lbs.

BEEF.—There is very little change in the

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situation. Stocks are still very small and offerings from the interior unimportant. Quotations are normal. Family, \$19.50@20; mess, \$16@17; extra India mess, \$29.50@30.

PORK.—The market has been quiet and steady. There is very little stuff here and the small supplies are held very firmly. Trade is light. Mess is quoted at \$24@24.50; clear, \$26@26.50, and family, \$25@27.

LARD.—There is a very quiet market in all grades. Export demand is very limited. Domestic trade is quiet with buyers pursuing a very conservative course. City steam lard, \$13@13.12½; Western, \$13.40, and Middle West, \$13.25@13.35; Continent, \$13.80; South American, \$14.50; Brazil kegs, \$15.50; compound, 10@10½c.

SEE PAGE 32 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 11, 1910:

BACON.—Callao, Peru, 3,487 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,939 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 17,236

lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,606 lbs.; Hull, England, 48,561 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,693 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 2,666 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 201,345 lbs.; London, England, 32,058 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 1,156 lbs.; Manchester, England, 12,239 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 3,579 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 31,858 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5,957 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,875 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 22,500 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,133 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,327 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 5,882 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,450 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 144,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,354 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,039 lbs.; Hull, England, 117,932 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,008 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,137 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,347 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 214,950 lbs.; London, England, 154,126 lbs.; Manchester, England, 19,645 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,424 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 3,311 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 4,783 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,509 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,801 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,385 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,127 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,019 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 5,532 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 590 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 576 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,893 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Norway, 5,000 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 6,250 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 38,666 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 4,500 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 33,702 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 5,500 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 15,750 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 77,740 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,250 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 78,098 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 29,303 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 15,973 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,496 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 8,250 lbs.; Copenhagen,

(Continued on page 33.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 7, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
	Week May 7, 1910.	Week May 8, 1909.	
United Kingdom ..	512	591	15,809
Continent	208	276	5,765
So. & Cen. Am.	348	240	10,118
West Indies	929	1,258	24,358
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	1,772	6,788
Other countries ..	.....	.....	207
Total	1,997	4,137	63,045

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	1,173,675	6,701,157	147,367,275
Continent	57,250	620,763	5,858,350
So. & Cen. Am.	64,150	81,050	3,600,500
West Indies	159,050	128,625	5,316,275
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	73,090
Other countries ..	2,400	.....	207,900
Total	1,456,525	7,531,593	162,432,390

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	2,034,622	4,073,240	115,931,023
Continent	1,447,500	4,339,604	62,396,709
So. & Cen. Am.	262,500	262,550	8,187,800
West Indies	1,028,900	744,830	18,135,050
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	30,000	347,995
Other countries ..	5,200	32,500	649,750
Total	4,779,022	9,483,114	205,648,330

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	994	1,077,125	3,308,000
Boston	25	52,400	463,272
Philadelphia .....	.....	47,000	557,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	113,750
New Orleans	778	52,000	264,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	240,000
Portland	200	228,000	.....
Total week	1,997	1,456,525	4,779,022
Previous week ..	2,036	2,628,700	7,534,238
Two weeks ago ..	1,484	3,904,775	4,563,042
Cor. week last y'r	4,137	7,531,593	9,483,114

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	12,609,000	17,536,800	4,927,800
Meats, lbs.	162,432,390	271,611,081	109,178,691
Lard, lbs.	205,648,330	340,178,821	134,530,491

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierces ..	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	8c.	@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel ..	15/	15/	@24c.

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Wants consignments or agencies for fine grade pig products.

Live man—quick business—responsible.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, May 7, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon and		Beef.	Lard.	
	Cake. Bbls.	Oil Bbls.	Cheese Boxes.	Hams Boxes.	Tallow Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	171	651	33	90	743 3408
Carmania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	105	445	.....	249	1215 1953
Adriatic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	50 1200
Terence, Manchester .....	.....	300	.....	52	.....	.....	837 1910
Toronto, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	282	250	25	2583 7704
*Kansas City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6750
*Caledonia, Glasgow .....	.....	100	.....	275	75	.....	292 208
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	500	.....	5	25	115	1170 4154
President Grant, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1881
Uranium, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7616	26	.....	10	125	.....	260 1787
Kroonland, Antwerp	5786	.....	.....	45	85	50	15
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	15	100 100
George Washington, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	215
Floride, Havre	7857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roma, Marseilles	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria Luiza, Spanish ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Friedrich der Grosse, Mediterranean .....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Oceania, Mediterranean .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	25	225
Patris, Mediterranean .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22084	1826	276	1969	650	636	429 7605 32195
Last week	25272	3091	1280	2697	686	616	473 3259 10603
Same time in 1909	10174	2663	251	7235	1345	1311	649 3231 33300

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been dull and weak with prices showing recession on all qualities. The last market on prime city was 7 3-16c., although some sales were reported of a little darker quality at 7½c. The offerings of country tallow were somewhat more liberal and prices weakened and special tallows were also weaker with prime city. The decline in the market seemed to be the result of an absence of demand. There was not any special pressure in evidence but there was enough on the market to cause a feeling of hesitation and in the absence of demand where tallow had to be sold lower prices were made.

The middle of the week there was very little interest displayed and buyers were not showing any disposition to take tallow even at the low prices prevailing. The supplies of tallow available are still light. The decline does not seem to have been so much a case of accumulations as a case of a lack of demand for what little tallow there was in hand. The production is still light both East and West.

The weaker market for greases, however, has been a factor against the tallow market and the continued absence of any export interest has also been against values. The foreign markets have been weaker and there was a further decline of 6d. in the London market this week. Sales were made there at 36s. The offerings were 910 casks, of which only 100 were sold. This dullness abroad and lower market had some effect locally as buyers were influenced by the heaviness in London.

The demand for tallow for other purposes has been limited and outside of the soap interest there has been but little interest shown in the market. The persistent lack of interest seems to be the important feature in the recent weakening in values.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½@7 3-16c. in hhds.; country, as to quality, 6½@7½c., tcs.; specials, 7½@7½c. tcs.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The trade in oleo stearine has again been limited and the tone of the market has been barely steady. There have been some reports of slightly easier markets at outside points and of sales at a little concession on quotations here. The local demand has been very quiet and bears seem to be well supplied by previous purchases. Oleo was offered at 16c. and there did not seem to be any disposition to take hold.

The market has possibly been affected by the reports of very quiet compound market and there has been only a little evidence of any buying except for current wants. Previous purchases seem to have supplied most of the requirements of the trade and con-

sumers have been pursuing an extremely conservative policy.

COCOANUT OIL.—Foreign demand continues good for edible purposes; so much so that offerings are small from first hands. Trade here is quiet and without feature. Prices are steadily held but buyers show little interest. Quotations in New York: City or Ceylon, spot, 9½@9¾c.; do., shipments, 9½@9¾c.; Cochin, spot, 10½@10¾c.; shipments, 10½c.

PALM OIL.—Prices have eased a little with a rather quiet demand. Offerings have not increased to any extent but the easier market for tallow and greases has restricted the demand. Prices in New York are for prime red spot, 7@7¼c.; do., to arrive, 6½@7c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7¼@7¾c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 9½c.

CORN OIL.—Trade is quiet with demand showing rather limited interest. Prices are quoted at \$7.15@7.20.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Absence of supplies makes a narrow market. Trade is slow and in only small lots. For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; 30 do., 86c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow, 67c.

LARD OIL.—There is a quiet, steady market with prices about unchanged. Prices are quoted at \$1.20@1.25.

OLEO OIL.—There has been a very dull market in oleo oil the past month and prices have slowly worked off in the absence of demand. Rotterdam quoted 75@77 florins; New York quotes 13½@13¾c. for extra; medium, 10½@10¾c.

LARD STEARINE.—There has been very little interest this week but prices have been about steady. Prices are quoted at 14½@15c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The demand has been slow and prices are slightly easier with other oils. Spot is quoted at 7½@7¾c., and to arrive, 7¼@7½c. for English made.

GREASE.—There is a weak undertone to the market. Prices are lower with buyers showing no interest. Pressers are out of the market. Oil met with a fair sale; stearines are very hard to dispose of. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@7c.; bone, 6½@7¼c., nominal; house, 6½@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 7¼@7½c., nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Demand is very quiet and the tone of the market is rather heavy. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@7½c., and white at 7½@7¾c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 11, 1910:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 85 bbls., 25

tcs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 20 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 70 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 30 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 34,540 lbs., 126 bbls., 5 tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 13 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 36 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 155 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 6 bbls., 6 tcs., 18,393 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12 bbls., 5 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 181,984 lbs., 25 tcs.; London, England, 128,277 lbs., 60 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 34 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Maria, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 8 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 43 bbls.; St. Michaels, Alaska, 8 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 128 bbls.; Southampton, England, 446,335 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 25 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 100 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 70 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 165 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 95 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 10 tcs.; Haugesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,219 tcs.; Hull, England, 140 tcs.; Kolding, Denmark, 100 tcs.; London, England, 840 tcs.; Manchester, England, 200 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 30 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 490 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 140 tcs. From Baltimore, Md., to Bremerhaven, Germany, 70 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 70 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 244 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Alexandria, Egypt, 1,320 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,825 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 810 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,650 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 2,574 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,650 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 12,000 lbs.; Port Maria, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, 4,928 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 15,450 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,125 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,040 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 1,811 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 9,959 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 9,587 lbs.; London, England, 90,506 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 17,913 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 241,671 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 17,081 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,010 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 4,081 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Havre, France, 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 15 bbls.

TONGUE.—Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 285 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 225 cs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 1,052 pa.; Colon, Panama, 86 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 85 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 cs.; Hull, England, 586 cs.; Havre, France, 105 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 36 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 91 cs.; Liverpool, England, 140 cs.; London, England, 460 cs.; Manchester, England, 540 pa.; Macoris, S. D., 32 cs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 256 pa.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 100 cs.; Rangoon, Burma, 16 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 27 cs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 5 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 35 cs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 15 cs.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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Quincy Market C. S. & Whs. Co., Boston, Mass.	117	"
J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn. 20	"	"
Harrison Street C. S. Co., New York, N. Y.	40	"
Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich. 33	"	"
J. Schallcross & Co., Coatesville, Pa. 18	"	"
Hygeia Refrigerating Co., Elmira, N. Y.	37	"
Buffalo C. S. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	23	"
Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Saskatoon, Can.	12	"
Hamilton Iron & Steel Co., Hamilton, Ont.	75	"
Mexican Int. Investment Co., Guadalupe, Mex.	18	"

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Hagerstown, Maryland

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 12.—In our last review we pointed out that instead of there being a long interest in May option there was a short interest, and due to the efforts on the part of the shorts we have seen the market touch 8c. at last, but it is rather surprising to note the June option was the first option to touch this point. This was due principally to the enthusiastic bulls, who did not have the patience to let the market take its course. Another development of the week was the undoing of straddles between the old and new crop options, i. e., the buying

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



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PROGRESS COOKING OIL
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IN UNITED STATES

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of old crop and the selling of new crop. This was caused by parties not liking the results obtained on previous sales of May and purchases of October. This change of option might be attributed to the fact that up to the present not a barrel of May oil has been tendered, and the bulls' argument is that if there is no oil available for tendering purposes in May when May is selling at a premium over July, how can we expect any on July contracts, when the supply shall probably be materially less?

Fluctuations in the new crop options were confined within very narrow limits, as opinions seem to be very evenly divided as to crop prospects. With the exceptions of the small takings of compound lard interests, new buying for actual consumption seems to be at a standstill. We look for a firm market with very little change in price either way for the coming week.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., May 12.—Crude cottonseed oil, old crop, 53c. There is very little Carolina crude remaining unsold.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 12.—Crude cottonseed oil, 53@53½c. Meal dull at \$27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls in good demand at \$10.25, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—Cottonseed oil market easier; prime crude nominally 53c. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$27@27.25. Hulls unchanged at \$9.50@9.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 12.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 54c. bid, 55c. asked; refined is steady; stocks light. Meal dull at \$31.50, long ton, ship's side. Cake unchanged. Hulls firm at \$9.75 loose, \$11.75 sacked, New Orleans.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 12.—Market is strong. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 81 marks; choice butter oil, 86¼ marks; choice summer white, 86¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 12.—Market is very firm. Quotations: Choice summer white, 49¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 47 florins; choice butter oil, 50½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 12.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 95¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 12.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 98¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 101¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 12.—Market is steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 39¼s.

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HAS HAD
THE SAMPLE

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WHAT

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Futures at New High Levels—Greatest Strength in Nearby Deliveries—Offerings Light—Spot Supplies Moderate—New Crop Conditions Uncertain—Competing Oils Heavy.

The oil market advanced to new high levels and on Wednesday, June oil touched 8c. The old crop months were the ones showing most advance while new crop deliveries were considerably under previous quotations. The advance in the nearby deliveries seems to have been due to the anxiety of the short interest and to the assistance given by the larger holders when the covering movement developed. The rise from the low point this month has been about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound and has been accompanied by a large trade.

The persistent strength of the old crop deliveries has apparently been due to the large holdings of some of the important interests while the firmness of lard has been another factor of a good deal of importance. On the other hand there has been a heavy market in other oils and fats. Tallow has been weak and lower and there has been a decline in greases. The interest in compound lard has been only moderately active and the trade in oleo oil has been very slow. While these conditions prevail, however, the technical condition of the old crop deliveries has been such that advances have been easy and reactions have been unimportant.

The supply of oil offering on the market has not been of a volume sufficient to be a factor in the situation. The supplies of old oil both North and South seem to be well

enough held against the probabilities of demand during the next five months to keep them off the market and in the absence of liquidating pressure the technical short interest in the summer months has brought about a speculative demand which has carried values up.

The position in the lard market has also been an encouraging factor. The lard market has been firm and prices have shown a great deal of steadiness. This has been due to persistently small movement of hogs at the West. There have been several sharp reactions in the lard market due to claims that there would be free movement of hogs a little later on but each production has so far failed to materialize and one month follows another with the movement of extremely disappointing total. The weight of the hogs, however, is about 10 per cent. better than last year which is a factor not to be overlooked in sizing up the situation.

Quite a good deal of interest has again been focused on the new crop situation and the reports regarding the crop developments have been of some little importance in the market movement. The conditions which have been reported have been such that they have held back the new crop deliveries and those months have not sympathized with the full advance in the old crop. The tenor of the advices has been possibly a little more favorable. There seems to be a growing belief based on Southern advices that the amount of replanting will not be as heavy as at first feared and the effect on the final acreage will be correspondingly lessened.

The weather conditions have not been particularly favorable, however, of late. It has been dry and rather cold. Temperatures last week were below normal through a greater portion of the cotton belt and there was very little rain in the areas of large production. There have been some showers this week but the conditions which are needed at present seem to a higher level of temperatures and warm showers through the greater portion of the belt. If such conditions should develop it would undoubtedly put an entirely new face on the Southern crop situation.

It is possible that the developments in the cotton market may have been a factor in the movement of oil and there has been an advance in both new and old crop deliveries in cotton which has carried the market to the highest levels recently touched. There has been an active covering movement in the old crop positions and the advance in these months has influenced the old crop.

The position in the cotton market continues to be one largely technical. There is seemingly a short interest still outstanding in the May delivery and there appears to be a large number of outstanding contracts in the July. Cotton is still coming in in large quantities for delivery on contracts but is being shipped out rapidly. Withdrawals since the first of the month have been heavy and ocean engagements have been nearly 70,000 bales.

The market presents an interesting situation. Prices are at the highest of the season with competing oils and fats showing weakness. Lard is up some from the low point but is still considerably off from the high

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WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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CABLE ADDRESS

quotations of the spring. Tallows have declined sharply. Greases are dull and weak and there has been a pause in the demand for foreign oils.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 7.—Spot, \$7.90@7.99; May, \$7.86@7.88; June, \$7.81@7.86; July, \$7.82@7.83; September, \$7.82@7.84; October, \$7.36@7.37; November, \$6.87@6.88; December, \$6.62@6.64; January, \$6.60@6.61; good off, \$7.60@7.85; off, \$7.80@7.90; winter, \$8.25@8.49; summer, \$8.00@8.25. Sales were: May, 300, \$7.85@7.87; July, 800, \$7.80@7.83; September, 600, \$7.81@7.84; October, 3,300, \$7.35@7.35. Futures closed 2 advance to 2 decline. Total sales, 5,100. Prime crude S. E., 51-53c. nom. gallon.

Closing Monday, May 9.—Spot, \$7.88@7.95; May, \$7.87@7.89; June, \$7.86@7.88; July, \$7.85@7.86; September, \$7.86@7.88; October, \$7.39@7.40; November, \$6.88@6.90; December, \$6.64@6.65; January, \$6.60@6.63; good off, \$7.60@7.80; off, \$7.77@7.89; winter, \$8.26@8.45; summer, \$8.00@8.45. Sales were: May, 400, \$7.88@7.88; June, 800, \$7.85@7.87; July, 5,700, \$7.81@7.85; September, 900, \$7.83@7.87; October, 2,800, \$7.35@7.41; November, 100, \$6.89@6.89; December, 1,000, \$6.65@6.66; January, 200, \$6.61@6.62. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Total sales, 125,000. Prime crude S. E., 51-53c. nom. gallon.

Closing Tuesday, May 10.—Spot, \$7.90@8.00; May, \$7.90@7.95; June, \$7.87@7.92; July, \$7.88@7.89; September, \$7.89@7.91; October, \$7.42@7.43; November, \$6.90@6.91; December, \$6.64@6.66; January, \$6.64@6.65; good off, \$7.65@8.00; off, \$7.82@7.98; winter, \$8.30@8.65; summer, 8.10@8.35. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.89@7.89; July, 1,000, \$7.87@7.88; September, 200, \$7.89@7.90; October, 1,400, \$7.39@7.43; November, 1,100, \$6.88@6.90; January, 200, \$6.63@6.64. Futures closed unchanged to 4 advance. Total sales, 4,000. Prime crude S. E., 51-53c. nom. gallon.

Closing Wednesday, May 11.—Spot, \$7.93@7.97; May, \$7.95@7.97; June, \$7.93@7.97; July, \$7.92@7.93; September, \$7.90@7.91; October, \$7.39@7.41; November, \$6.90@6.93; December, \$6.63@6.65; January, \$6.61@6.65; good off, \$7.65@7.98; off, \$7.60@7.98; winter, \$8.26@8.60; summer, \$8.10@8.35. Sales were: May, 700, \$7.95@7.97; June, 600, \$7.95@8.00; July, 4,600, \$7.92@7.95; September, 1,300, \$7.90@7.92; October, 4,200, \$7.40@7.45; November, 200, \$6.92@6.92; January, 100, \$6.65@6.65. Futures closed 3 decline to 8 advance. Total sales, 11,700. Prime crude S. E., 51-53c. nom. gallon.

Closing Thursday, May 12.—Spot, \$7.95@8.05; May, \$7.95@7.98; June, \$7.93@7.95; July, \$7.92@7.93; September, \$7.92@7.93; October, \$7.38@7.39; November, \$6.89@6.92; December, \$6.62@6.65; January, \$6.62@6.64; good off, \$7.60@7.68; off, \$7.60@7.67; winter, \$8.20@8.60; summer, \$8.00@8.25. Sales were: May, 1,600, \$7.95@8.00; July, 3,800, \$7.91@7.92; September, 200,

\$7.90; October, 500, \$7.38@7.39; January, 200, \$6.62. Futures closed at 2 advance to 2 decline. Total sales, 7,300. Prime crude, S. E., 53c. nom. gallon.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to May 11, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.		For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1909-10.		
Port.		Bbls.	1909.	1909-10.		
Aalsund, Norway	—	50	50	—	10	35
Aarhus, Norway	—	12	—	—	4	7
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	125	—	4	26
Acajutla, Salvador	—	53	62	—	435	348
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16	—	5	3,000
Alexandria, Egypt	24	1,773	2,570	—	—	1,202
Algiers, Algeria	—	748	5,901	—	—	105
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	17	147	232	—	172	595
Amapola, Honduras	—	100	32	—	58	109
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50	—	166	1,984
Ancona, Italy	—	735	3,715	—	214	7,050
Antigua, W. Indies	—	153	51	—	—	27,580
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,550	2,425	—	—	1,709
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	16	—	—	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	230	138	—	—	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	7	—	—	—	—
Asua, W. I.	—	14	102	—	—	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—	—	—	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	730	811	—	—	—
Bari, Italy	—	—	175	—	—	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	226	—	—	—	—
Beirut, Syria	—	10	351	—	—	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	55	95	—	—	—
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124	—	—	—
Bergen, Norway	—	705	575	—	—	—
Biscaglia, Italy	—	—	75	—	—	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5	—	—	—
Bombay, India	—	7	—	—	—	—
Bordeaux, France	—	50	2,056	—	—	—
Braila, Roumania	—	400	850	—	—	—
Bremen, Germany	—	150	405	—	—	—
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	—	60	—	—	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10	—	—	—
Bristol, England	—	—	75	—	—	—
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	—	8,905	8,102	—	—	—
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125	—	—	—
Calabar, Cuba	—	33	6	—	—	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	437	—	—	—
Callao, Peru	—	354	13	—	—	—
Calcutta, India	—	5	236	—	—	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,513	1,072	—	—	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	8	6	—	—	—
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	—	—	10	35
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	—	—	4	7
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	—	—	4	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	—	—	—	435	348
Christiania, Norway	5	3,000	—	—	—	1,202
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	—	—	—	105
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	—	—	172	595
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	—	—	58	109
Colon, Panama	166	1,984	—	—	—	—
Constantinople, Turkey	214	7,050	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	—	—	4,835	1,709
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	29	60
Cork, Ireland	—	—	—	—	350	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	—	—	10	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	—	—	41	14
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	—	—	430	300
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	—	—	—	625	1,723
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	—	—	—	11	611
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	—	—	—	15	163
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	—	—	1,794	1,899
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	—	—	150	—
Dublin, Ireland	100	5,074	2,217	—	—	—
Dundee, Scotland	25	25	25	—	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	—	—	600	190
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	—	—	—	184
Flume, Austria	—	—	—	—	—	225
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	—	—	3,317	6,351
Genoa, Italy	495	13,374	41,817	—	—	—
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	10
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	—	—	150	300
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,910	3,285	—	—	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,200	600	—	—	—
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	11
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	2,748	1,069	—	—	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127	—	—	—
Halifax, N. S.	—	—	—	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany	500	4,485	10,927	—	—	—
Hango, Russia	—	—	—	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba	14	2,504	1,554	—	—	—
Havre, France	—	3,975	11,082	—	—	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	30	—	—	—
Hull, England	—	900	395	—	—	—
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7	—	—	—
Iquique, Chili	406	406	—	—	—	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	125	—	—	—
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	200
Kingston, W. I.	62	2,515	2,468	—	—	—
Kobe, Japan	—	—	—	—	—	25
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	—	—	—	50
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,200	6,209	—	—	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	5	17	226	—	—	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	5
Leghorn, Italy	—	4,321	16,280	—	—	—
Liverpool, England	100	7,793	5,656	—	—	—
London, England	—	10,900	7,065	—	—	—
Macoris, San Domingo	23	144	405	—	—	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	250	155	—	—	—
Malta, Island of	100	1,930	2,713	—	—	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, England	300	3,055	1,420	—	—	—

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Manzanillo, Cuba	—	224	68
Maracalbo, Venezuela	—	50	215
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	36,611
Martinique, W. Indies	267	3,019	3,083
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	56
Matanzas, W. I.	—	147	70
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	90	244
Messina, Sicily	—	—	30
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	23	—
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	365	206
Montevideo, Uruguay	676	5,373	4,755
Naples, Italy	—	2,984	6,538
Newcastle, England	—	—	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	35	72
Oran, Algeria	—	453	1,001
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	940
Panama, Panama	—	—	56
Panderna, Asia	—	28	118
Para, Brazil	—	448	64
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	12	—
Patras, Greece	—	—	200
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	362	953
Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	60	57
Port au Prince, W. I.	9	108	149
Port Barrios, C. A.	5	40	72
Port Caballo, Venezuela	—	73	124
Port Limon, Costa Rica	8	408	283
Port Maria, Jamaica	6	9	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	12	66
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20	20
Port Said, Egypt	—	174	616
Prevesa, Turkey	—	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	153	128
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	1,898	645
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	82
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,100	4,709
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	3,237	3,635
Rosario, A. R.	171	214	122
Rotterdam, Holland	226	32,625	29,945
St. Croix, W. I.	—	10	—
St. Johns, N. F.	—	26	72
St. Kitts, W. I.	24	326	263
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	128
St. Martin, W. I.	—	—	195
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	35	32
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	5,122
Samana, San Dom.	—	—	156
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	52	165
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	686	581
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Santiago, Cuba	—	544	491
Santos, Brazil	—	241	109
Sanville, Colombia	—	10	47
Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	868	970
Sousa, Tunisia	—	—	450
Southampton, England	50	1,100	649
Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany	—	150	2,575
Stockholm, Sweden	—	377	50
Syracuse, Sicily	—	21	8
Sydney, Australia	—	145	37
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	250	39
Tonsberg, Norway	—	250	—
Trieste, Austria	—	649	10,811
Trinidad, Island of	19	290	282
Trondhjens, Norway	—	50	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	2,105
Valparaiso, Chile	—	3,056	2,967
Varna, Bulgaria	—	65	—
Venice, Italy	59	8,200	57,024
Vera Cruz, Mexico	4	356	671
Wellington, N. Z.	—	31	106
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18

Total 4,107 194,665 375,859

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	350	9,081
Belfast, Ireland	—	508	905
Bordeaux, France	—	25	245
Bremen, Germany	30	235	6,260
Christiana, Norway	—	6,315	3,317
Colon, Panama	—	21	219
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	550	4,760
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	65
Geeva, Italy	—	26	860
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,285	2,979

Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	417
Hamburg, Germany	130	4,006	40,911
Havana, Cuba	—	267	2,205
Havre, France	—	502	5,000
Liverpool, England	400	1,350	16,427
London, England	—	3,070	15,526
Manchester, England	—	160	4,600
Marseilles, France	—	250	24,106
Naples, Italy	—	100	500
Odessa, Russia	—	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	—	20,637	81,529
Santiago, Cuba	—	—	50
Stavanger, Norway	—	535	296
Trieste, Austria	—	—	6,570
Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	689

Total 660 41,331 228,164

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,024	1,275
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	575
Liverpool, England	100	1,200	875
London, England	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	300	4,550	2,825

Total 400 6,774 5,950

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	20,195	17,773
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	15	20
Mexico (including overland)	376	46,993	84,600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	2,825

Total 376 67,328 105,218

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,107	194,665	375,859
From New Orleans	660	41,331	228,164
From Galveston	—	13,137	33,191
From Baltimore	—	4,010	2,240
From Philadelphia	—	104	968
From Savannah	—	37,924	52,773
From Newport News	—	5,750	10,050
From Norfolk	400	6,774	5,950
From all other ports	376	67,328	105,218

Total 5,543 371,023 815,313

CRUSHERS' CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Report of committee on rules, by B. F. Taylor, Chairman, Columbia, S. C.

Address, Hon. Jo W. Allison, Ennis, Tex.

Unfinished business.

Election of officers.

Resolutions.

Formal adjournment of convention.

Friday, May 26, 9 A. M.

Special trains will leave depot conveying members and visiting ladies for a day's out-

ing at Hot Springs, giving opportunity of viewing this wonderful resort.

Exhibits and a Trip to Mexico.

One of the practical side-features of the convention will be the exhibit of machinery, equipment material and supplies which has become a regular thing at crushers' conventions in recent years. The exhibition this year will be in the Auditorium, two blocks from the convention hall, and there will be a large number of exhibitors. One of the prominent exhibits, as usual, will be that of the Foos Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of the famous "Scientific" cotton oil mill machinery. This exhibit will occupy a floor space of 20x40 feet, and all the machinery will be driven by independent motors. The exhibit will consist of a complete installation of scientific hulling and separating machinery, and the company will also have in operation one of their steel frame seed cleaners. One of the main features of interest will be a complete system for making the already famous "Allison Cottonseed Flour."

Following the Little Rock convention a large number of the visitors will go on to San Antonio, Tex., to attend the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which comes the following week, on June 1, 2, 3 and 4. This will be a big affair in every way, and at its conclusion a special Pullman train will carry a large party of Texans and others on a tour to the City of Mexico.

Altogether, the trip to include the two conventions and the Mexican tour is attracting a lot of attention in the trade. This Mexican trip is in the hands of a committee headed by President J. S. LeClereq, of the Texas Association. C. H. Bencini, of Fort Worth, is in charge of the railroad arrangements.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade keeps slow. February and March hides are as dull as heretofore as the outside tanners prefer later salting and the large corporations are well supplied with long haired stock. There is no change to report in quotations as the packers are holding firm on their February and March hides, claiming that they will tan them rather than take concessions of account and are also talking strong on April's and May's. Native steers sold as previously noted at 16c. for late April to middle of May takeoff from a Southwestern point and earlier Aprils are ranged at 15½@15¾c., with packers not taking under the outside price. Some of the packers are talking up to 16½c. for all May's ahead. No tanners will bid this price, however. Texas steers are unchanged with no fresh sales. Heavy weights are held at 17c. for best stock, with 16½@17c. the range as to points of takeoff, 15½@16c. for lights and extremes last offered at 14½c., and not taken. Butt brands and Colorados range at 14@14½c., with February-March Colorados lately sold at the inside price and the outside figure last secured for late April and May f. o. b. Missouri River. Branded cows inactive and are still nominal at the range of 13@14c., as to points of takeoff, dates of salting, etc. No sales are reported. Native cows keep slow and easy for all weights though condition of late takeoff is improving. February-March also with April heavies are slow at 14c. and Januarys alone at the same price. There were some late rumors of all April light weights bringing 13½c. Native bulls continue firm at 12¾c., with some packers asking 13c. Branded bulls still 11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The sale of Illinois buffs and extremes running 75 per cent. buffs, January-February and March salting to a Boston tanner as noted recently at 12¾c. would indicate that the country hide situation is somewhat more satisfactory than heretofore. The demand is far from general, however, and on the whole 25-pound and up hides at outside points are quiet with late receipts offered at 10½c. flat from the Missouri River. No sales of account are reported in the Chicago market but former prices are sustained. Bulls in Chicago are quoted at 11½c. asked for late receipts. Eastern reports are that some bids of 11½c. for Ohio buffs are not accepted and these would show the tanners' views to be around 11¼c. for Chicago's. As noted yesterday most sales of Ohio's sold to 11½c. comprised poor lots that dealers are anxious to clean out now that short haired are arriving. Heavy cows are in a similar position with buffs and are listed at 11½c. asked for late receipts and a premium for back salting fall hides of superior quality. Extremes continue quotable at a variety of prices. Ordinary current receipts are ranged 11¼@11½c. as to quality of lots, etc., while poor grubby Southwestern's, mostly seconds, continue nominal and in poor call at around 11c. Up to 12c. is asked for lots containing choice salting hides. Heavy steers are unchanged. Some dealers ask 12¾c. for straight car lots of regular late receipts and smaller lots are ranged at 12@12½c. Fall hides are held at a premium. Heavy bulls were last ranged at 11@11½c. for late receipts. Branded hides moved to the extent of a large car, over 40 pounds in weight at 9¾c. flat, f. o. b. Missouri River. Parties hold lots out of pack including Western's and steers at 10¼c. **HORSE HIDES** are quoted steady at \$3.75 @3.85 for mixed lots as to percentage of cities included. All cities continue to be held up to \$3.90.

DRY HIDES.—The market is steady. Sole leather short trim hides are bringing 21c. with a car recently moved at this figure. Some

dealers ask 22c. Upper leather weights including kips are quoted at 22½@23c.

CALFSKINS.—Both calf and kip are reported slow of sale. Chicago cities are ranged at 17¼@18c.; outside cities around 17½c. and countries 16½@17c. as to lots. Dealers have recently offered outside cities with good countries and some few Chicago cities included at 17½c. but no sales of such lots have developed. Kips are slow at 11¼@11½c. There is less demand for light calf and deacons and buyers are bidding off on these. A range of \$1.10@1.20 was last given for light calf for countries up to Chicago cities.

SHEEPSKINS.—The demand keeps slow. Packers are asking 62½c. for shearlings with the last sale noted of these at 60c. Country pelts keep draggy and former quotations of \$1.30@1.40 for the better lots and 90c.@\$1.10 for inferior stock are becoming nominal in the absence of any business of account. Pulled wool is very slack.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further trading has developed in the market for common varieties but it is understood that some sales are under negotiation which may be consummated before long. Further arrivals include 1,770 dry Central Americans and 278 bundles wet salted Panamas per the steamship Colon, and 2,000 Bogotas, etc., per the steamship Tagus. Some business has been effected in Buenos Ayres and it is reported that a fair sized quantity of these has been sold at 23c., which price represents today's market here on these, although some parties talk more. East India hides are firm and Calcutta Bazaar slaughters are quoted at 7½d. c. i. f., but few of these are taken here and sales continue to be mostly made to Europe. Antwerp circulars dated May 2, state that the stock on hand there of all kinds of hides comprised 150,715 of which all but about 26,000 were River Plates. These circulars state that the Saladero slaughter since the beginning of the season up to April 30, was 1,208,000 as compared with 1,045,000 for 1909, 936,000 for 1908, 1,097,000 for 1907 and 914,000 for 1906.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The 4,000 Sansinona frigorifico steers are reported by cable as selling yesterday at 15¾c. basis including commissions and c. i. f. The cows were not sold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The dullness in the local market seems to be even more pronounced and packers are steadily accumulating hides without making any sales. Packers continue to ask the nominal price of 15½c. for April natives but there are no bids being made.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides has ruled quiet today and few sales are reported. Some Canadian cows in car lots are offered at 11c. flat and some held up to 11¼c. flat but no sales are made here of these. Ohio and Pennsylvania buffs are quoted nominally at about 11½c. Offerings of New York State cows at 11c. flat remain unsold. There are some export inquiries, however, for different kinds including steers, extreme cows and bulls that are not long haired and grubby and if any export movement of account develops it will have a steadying effect on the market here. Dealers report that heavy steers are about the slowest sellers on the list and prime lots of Pennsylvania country butcher steers are not wanted at the asking price of 13c. It is reported, however, that some smaller packer heavy steers were sold for export a while ago up to 14c. selected. Calfskins are quiet and buyers talk easy but no sales of account are made. New York Cities rule at \$1.40@1.45, \$1.95@2.00 and \$2.35@2.40. Choice outside cities are held at \$1.35, \$1.90 and \$2.25 and buyers' views as a rule are at least 5c. under these prices, although some small sales have been made of lots of 9@12's alone up to as high as \$2.25. Countries are ranging at \$1.20@1.30, \$1.75@1.80 and \$2.05@2.10.

European Markets.

Some importers report that at the recent Berlin auction the decline in light calfskins was chiefly on the stock that was sent in from the outside to be sold on the auction. Trade in hides is quiet and also in calfskins, but it is confirmed that some of the recent sales that were made of Courland summer dry calfs were on the basis of 54 to 55c. for headless slaughter skins for shipment in July and August.

Boston.

The market is quiet. Regular late receipt Ohio buffs are quotable at 10¾c. with some poorer lots recently sold down to 11½c. and some better lots not obtainable as yet at under 12c. Ohio extremes range from 12½@12¾c. Offerings are light and the market would probably develop more firmness with better quality hides if the demand were not so dull. Some further sales of Southern hides have been made at low freight points at 10½c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Denmark, 40,913 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 30,415 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 14,080 lbs.; Eueden, Germany, 26,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 170,615 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17,379 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 59,755 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 978,366 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,063,904 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 43,581 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,860 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 86,625 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 587 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 96,034 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 896,932 lbs.; London, England, 436,213 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,259 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 8,800 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 6,600 lbs.; Manchester, England, 448,691 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Manaos, Brazil, 3,741 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 36,064 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 1,500 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 12,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 31,412 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,600 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 293,636 lbs.; Rosario, Brazil, 1,280 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 50,920 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 260,048 lbs.; Southampton, England, 29,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12,388 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 9,327 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 29,724 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 48,097 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 31,461 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Havana, Cuba, 86 gals.; Melbourne, Australia, 500 gals.

PORK.—Belize, British Honduras, 6 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 15 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 30 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 86 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 bbls.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 30 pa.; Martinique, W. I., 11 bbls.; Manaos, Brazil, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 32 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 51 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 40 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 40 pkgs.

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Chicago Section

When is T. R. not T. R.? When he is a little hoarse! Haw! haw! New joke!

John L. hasn't been heard from yet with his string of nannygoats about King Edward.

"Back to the farm" is the slogan in Washington just now—which is better than jail, anyhow.

President Taft is not altogether a stranger in Washington, much as some people may suppose otherwise.

Halley's comet was totally eclipsed by Montgomery Ward's tower on May 5. Tell wit Halley's comet after dat!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 7, averaged 10.38 cents per pound.

Another happening like the death of King Edward, and T. R. will be completely obliterated. Really, we do need a little rest.

By popular vote would seem to be the safest as well as the cheapest way of electing United States senators.

All we need now is a hog cholera epidemic—which, should it break out, doubtless would be blamed on the packers and cold storage companies.

King Ed. has left us, but we still have Nickerson, his double in all but weight. Know Nickerson? He's the Ice—and Refrigeration—man.

Speculators, traders, packers and pikers seem to have about as much confidence in the provision market as a cat has in a bulldog, either coming or going.

The Kaiser with his working clothes on, including the helmet, met T. R. and family at the door of his residence and shook hands all around. Kissing was barred.

The Union Stock Yard & Transit Company are now buying their horses with a view to show competition, as well as for work. There will be some lively competition in the draft horse classes at the next show.

B. J. Mullaney, Armour's old publicity man, is now Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Alfred Urien, also an Armour man, is president of the School Board. All of which looks like there should be a grand jury investigation into the "why and how."

Health and beauty hints: A very simple and effective way of using most of the face lotions and things is to carefully pull the

cork out of the bottle and pour the contents down the sink, using a liberal supply of water as a chaser.

Halley's comet has T. R. beat quite a few. It rises around three a. m. and puts in the day traveling at the rate of 1,721 miles per minute or 103,260 miles per hour, or 2,478,240 miles per union labor day of 24 hours—which it must be admitted is quite a chore.

Hog buyers have dropped their "attacking" and "raiding" tactics and have assumed an "indifferent attitude" toward the hog market. If anything on earth deserves to be treated with haughty indifference it is the hog market—the stuck-up thing. It's a "stickup," too, all right, all right.

The Farmers' Alliance, or union, or—well, what's the matter with calling it a trust?—wishes it to be known that "its 3,000,000 members are in politics with both feet," and its a good stunt at that. Now let it be understood that the A. M. P. A. is in politics on all fours and that's no pipe, either, and recent events prove it.

Co-eds (whatever they may be) are reported as "out in droves, properly chaparraned, every morning of late, looking for the comet." You would naturally suppose the comet was going too fast to do any real effective flirting. When Bill Nye said "keep moving" he didn't mean at 1,721 miles a minute.

Doc Wily says chickens can stand nine months of cold storage without deterioration, which proves Doc a poor arithmetician. Some chickens sold in Chicago will stand boiling ten hours before they can be dented with an axe, then stewed ten more hours before they can be disintegrated so as to lessen the possibility of choking the dog. The soup is then put up in 10-grain capsules and taken just before the fish arrives. These chickens would stand cold storage for nine years without turning a hair, Doc's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

SCHWABACHER'S HOG REPORT.

A feature of interest in the hog situation was the semi-annual hog report issued last week by L. J. Schwabacher & Company, of Chicago. These authorities went to great trouble to compile this report on the situation which is fraught with such intense interest to the trade at this time. They obtained reports on the conditions from nearly every country in eight hog-raising States concerning the percentage of hog population as compared to a year ago, the number of hogs, condition of spring pigs and time this pig crop would be ready for market.

A study of the details of this report shows that 24 counties in Illinois report 60 per cent. of hogs compared to a year ago; 22 counties in Indiana, 72 per cent.; 23 counties in Iowa, 64 per cent.; 7 counties in Kansas, 70 per cent.; 6 counties in Missouri, 72 per cent.; 4 counties in Nebraska, 53 per cent.; 4 counties in Minnesota, 84 per cent.; 7 counties in Ohio, 60 per cent.; 4 counties in Wisconsin, 75 per cent., and so on. The report of prospects is for a big pig crop and the condition of spring pigs is very generally reported as exceptionally good. In some localities breeding animals had been so generally disposed of that the pig prospect is bad.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, May 11.—The conditions prevailing in the ammoniate market are still sluggish, with little business passing. The packers have lowered the price of blood during the past week from \$3@2.85 per unit, basis Chicago, at which price purchases are now possible. Tankage, on the other hand, remains steady at \$2.75 and 10. The business doing, however, is very small. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 11.

The week opened with a very light run of cattle and a 10@15c. higher market on steers. Today's supply is rather liberal, and the trade is a little lower on some kinds; but all in all shows an improvement over one week ago. Several loads of heavy-weight prime beefs sold at \$8.65@8.70. Colorado sugar-beet, pulp-fed cattle went from \$7.80@8.50; a few choice corn-fed natives from \$8@8.40, with the bulk of the good 1,250@1,450-lb. steers from \$7.50@8; liberal sprinkling of medium to good kinds from \$6.80@7.50, and plain short-fed steers from \$6.35@6.75. Butcher stuff has been in very moderate supply. It shows a 15@25c. advance, and values are back again to within 25c. per cwt. of the extreme high prices prevailing a short time ago. Butcher stuff will suffer a severe decline at no far distant date, or just as soon as the "grass" cattle arrive freely. Heavy receipts of calves has resulted in a 30@50c. decline in the market, and the bulk of the best "vealers" are selling at \$7.25@7.50.

The hog market shows a little improvement since our last letter, top today being \$9.80, which price was paid by a speculator, and was no criterion of the general market; \$9.70 was the practical top, and the bulk are selling from \$9.60@9.65. Not much change expected the next few days, but increased receipts and a lower market will be logical just as soon as the rush of corn planting is over.

While the lamb trade occupied a little firmer channel than it did one week ago, sheep have declined 25@40c. per cwt. The local stock is beginning to come more freely, but there is only a small portion of this variety in good condition. The demand is fairly active, today's market being about steady with yesterday, and the pens well cleared at noon time, while prospects indicate but little change the balance of the week. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$6.85@7.25; fat ewes, \$6.50@7; poor to medium ewes, \$5.50@6.25; cull ewes, \$3@5; good to choice yearlings, \$7.50@8.15; fair to best lambs, \$8.50@9.15; poor to medium lambs, \$7@8; cull lambs, \$5@6.50; spring lambs, \$8@11.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 11.

Cattle receipts for the first three days total up 12,143, which shows an increase over the same time last week of 2,592, and an increase of 3,442 over the same time one month ago. The run this week has been the largest since January. The market opened on a good active basis, being 15@25c. higher than the close of last week, but the advance was lost today. Best cattle are 10c. lower than the close of last week's market; other cattle steady; cows and heifers 10@15c. lower. Native shipping and export steers are quoted at \$6.70@8; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$6@8; steers under 1,000 lbs., \$5.50@6; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.25; cows and heifers, \$3.35@8; canners, \$2.75@3.25; bulls, \$4@6.75; calves, \$4@8.25.

A rather fair supply of hogs has been received at this market so far this week, and prices have been on the advance. The top Monday was \$9.05, while today the top is \$9.72½. This market has been leading the other Western markets by a fair margin.

A small supply of sheep were marketed here this week; prices have been about on a steady basis until today, when the prices on sheep declined 25@40c. Lambs are steady. Sheep and muttons are quoted at \$6.50@7.50; lambs, \$7.50@8.35; culls and bucks, \$2@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 10.

Hard fat cattle are getting scarce, and are bringing a premium over cattle that show greenness, which premium will increase from now on. Different lots of heavy steers sold at \$8@8.20 today, and bulk of steers bring \$6.60@7.80. A new condition in the general market this week is the advent of grass steers from Texas and Oklahoma in fairly liberal numbers, which cattle sell at reasonable prices, around \$5.25, and which relieves packers from competing with feeder buyers for country grades of cattle. Heifers bring up to \$7.60 this week, and cows range from \$4.60@6.50 for the biggest share; bulls at \$4@6.25, calves \$6.50@8.50.

The supply of 9,000 hogs today was quickly snapped up at 10@20c. higher prices than yesterday; heavy hogs at \$9.40@9.50; medium weights, \$9.35@9.50; light hogs, \$9.15@9.45. A good advance in provisions this week helped the hog market. An unusual thing was for hogs under 200 lbs. to sell only 5c. under heavy hogs today. Uncertainty as to volume of supplies in May and June may cause some big fluctuations in the market as long as it lasts.

Sheep and lambs are steady today, but goats are 50c. lower; total run 9,000 head. Woolled lambs are worth up to \$9.25 and top clipped lambs sold at \$8.75 today, some low quality spring lambs downwards to \$7.50. Clipped wethers are worth up to \$7.50, and clipped ewes \$7; clipped grass sheep from Texas and Arizona at \$5.50@6.75; fat goats, \$4@4.50; brushers, \$3.25@3.50.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,303	7,700	3,602
Fowler	1,577	—	2,812
S. & S.	4,285	8,402	2,919
Swift	4,378	7,573	6,983
Cudahy	3,834	5,600	4,068
Morris & Co.	3,437	6,222	3,174
Butchers	211	82	25
Total	21,025	35,579	23,583

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 10.

The demand for beef is very good at present, and both local dressed beef men and Eastern buyers have been taking the stuff freely right along. Beef steers range in prices from \$5.75 to \$6.85, with the bulk of fair to good kinds within a range of \$7@7.50. Cows and heifers have also found a ready outlet at pretty close to steady figures although the competition from Southern grassers is beginning to be felt somewhat. Prices range from \$2.75@6.75, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a range of \$5@6.

Nothing very new or startling has developed in the hog market and prices are not much different from what they were toward the close of last week. There is a good healthy undertone to the trade and the moderate supplies usually change hands in good season. With 8,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$9.37 as against \$9.05 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$9.25@9.30, as against \$8.90@9 a week ago.

Values for fat sheep and lambs took a sharp down turn last week and only part of the decline was recovered before the close. There is a very good demand for desirable stock right along, but as grassers are beginning to show up at some points the undertone to the market is rather weak. Most everything coming now has been shorn and the stuff is quoted as follows: Lambs, \$7.50@8.65; yearlings, \$7@7.75; wethers, \$6.50@7.50, and ewes, \$5.75@6.80.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., May 1.—Under the sharp falling off in supply the market for cattle is showing a stronger tone than was prevailing a week ago, and prices for all attractive grades of killers are 15 to 25 cents higher than at the low time last week. It is evident, however, in the movements of the buyers that it is only the light supply that is holding the strong and higher tone to the trade, as Eastern conditions are not favorable to higher prices. The bulk of steers selling at \$6.75 to \$7.40, with about the best that come quotable at \$8.00; bulk of cows and heifers \$5.00 to \$6.25 for the fat kinds and \$3.50 to \$4.75 for canning stock.

The country is planting corn this week and the supply of hogs is running very light at all points. This has given the markets a stronger turn and prices are now about up to the high point of last week. There is not much prospect for liberal supplies for some time, and it is not likely that the packers will be able to put up any droves of hogs with 8 for the front figure during the spring months, as has been predicted. On today's market the bulk of hogs sold at \$9.30 to \$9.45.

In the sheep trade the last of the Colorado contingent of fed stock is being marketed and the mutton trade must soon fall back on grass stock for its supply. Prices are considerably lower than ten days ago with the best lambs in the fleece quotable at \$9.00.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 9, 1910.

	Beefes.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,050	—	6,896	13,780	8,911
Sixtieth street	2,305	30	9,630	4,046	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	8,429
Lehigh Valley	3,359	—	380	7,719	—
Central Union	3,058	—	1,221	8,091	133
Weehawken	38	—	—	80	—
Scattering	—	68	110	35	4,650
Totals	11,829	98	18,237	33,751	22,123
Totals last week	12,907	90	15,179	30,133	22,841

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,214
Morris Beef Co., Arabic	—	—	852
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,425
United Dressed Beef Co., Arabic	—	—	300
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	56	139	—
Total exports	56	139	3,791
Total exports last week	150	—	3,714

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 9, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	56	139	3,791
Boston	832	—	1,052
Montreal	141	—	—
Exports to—			
London	432	—	3,402
Liverpool	400	—	1,441
Glasgow	141	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	56	139	—
Totals to all ports	1,029	139	4,843
Totals to all ports last week	1,330	—	3,936

M. K. PARKER & CO.

Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products

GET OUR PRICES

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

[Other market quotations and reviews will be found on pages 24 and 34.]

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, May 13.—Market sluggish. Western steam, \$13.60; city steam, \$13; refined, Continent, \$13.80; South American, \$14.50; Brazil, kegs, \$15.50; compound, 10@10½c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, May 13.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 123s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 110s.; shoulders, 64s.; hams, short clear, 74s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 70s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 71s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 70s.; backs, 70s. 6d.; bellies, 73s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 44s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 7½d. Lard, spot prime Western, 67s. 3d; American refined in pails, 66s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 59s. 6d.; colored, 58s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 65¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 37s. 3d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 31s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

There was a steady opening in provisions on the firmness of the hog market and lighter receipts.

Tallow.

The market was easier at 7½@73-16c. for city.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market was steady at 16c. Lard stearine firmer; quoted at 14½@15c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was dull and steady, due to the strength in cotton and light offerings at the South.

Market closed firm, 1 to 5 points advance. Sales, 12,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$8@8.04. Crude not quoted. Closing future quotations: May, \$8@8.02; June, \$7.97@8.01; July, \$7.95@7.96; September, \$7.93@7.95; October, \$7.42@7.44; November, \$6.93@6.95; December, \$6.67@6.69; January, \$6.67@6.69.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 13.—Market strong to 5c. higher; few speculators' sales higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$9.60@9.65; light weights, \$9.40@9.70; mixed and butcher's weights, \$9.40@9.70; heavies, \$9.35@9.70; rough heavies, \$9.35@9.45; Yorkers, \$9.60@9.70; pigs, \$9@9.60. Cattle steady; heaves, \$5.80@5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.80@7.40; Texas steers, \$5@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.70; Western, \$5.10@7.30. Sheep market weak; natives, \$4.25@7.60; Western, \$4.50@7.55; yearlings, \$7@8.25; lambs, \$7.25@9.35.

Kansas City, May 13.—Hog market strong, \$9.10@9.45.

East Buffalo, May 13.—Hog market opened lower; 4,000 on sale at \$10@10.15.

Indianapolis, May 13.—Hogs lower, at \$9.60@9.70.

Louisville, May 13.—Hogs 10c. lower; \$9.45. Cleveland, May 13.—Hogs 10c. lower, at \$9.80@9.90.

Omaha, May 13.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$9.15@9.30.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 12.—Business in oleo oil and neutral lard during the present week has been very quiet with the European markets, and the tendency of same for the time being is downward, on account of business being very slack and the lard market weak again during the present week, and also because the European markets will soon have a supply of fresh dairy butter, which will operate against large purchases of oleo oil. But so far as the statistical position of oleo oil and neutral lard is concerned, these articles ought to act strong, because the production of oleo is but moderate and the stocks very light, the production of neutral lard smaller than it has ever been in this country and stocks of these goods almost nothing. So that at the low level of prices which we are reaching now, it is likely that Europe will be a liberal buyer of both oleo oil and neutral lard, although at lower figures than were paid for these goods during the previous month.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 12.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½@15¼c. Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 7, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,896
Kansas City	21,025
Omaha	13,260
St. Joseph	7,296
Cudahy	508
South St. Paul	3,654
Indianapolis	3,731
New York and Jersey City	11,871
Fort Worth	11,179
Philadelphia	3,604
Pittsburg	8,735

HOGS.

Chicago	65,157
Kansas City	40,012
Omaha	25,635
St. Joseph	24,205

Cudahy	3,632
Ottumwa	6,294
Cedar Rapids	8,937
South St. Paul	12,722
Indianapolis	11,080
New York and Jersey City	35,612
Fort Worth	10,370
Philadelphia	3,289
Pittsburg	28,511

SHEEP.

Chicago	52,002
Kansas City	23,583
Omaha	19,389
St. Joseph	10,202
Cudahy	150
South St. Paul	1,088
Indianapolis	1,158
New York and Jersey City	22,123
Fort Worth	8,885
Philadelphia	7,613
Pittsburg	28,005

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	12,207	2,000
Kansas City	300	2,508	800
Omaha	.....	3,000	.....
St. Louis	150	10,117	5,000
St. Joseph	200	3,000	.....
Sioux City	400	1,000	.....
St. Paul	300	2,100	300
Fort Worth	200	1,000	800
Milwaukee	.....	2,303	.....
Peoria	.....	1,200	.....
Indianapolis	400	2,000	.....
Cincinnati	390	1,756	216
Pittsburg	.....	4,200	.....
Cleveland	150	1,000	.....
E. Buffalo	300	1,800	2,000
New York	537	2,054	4,298

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1910.

Chicago	13,000	27,244	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,617	8,000
Omaha	3,000	5,000	6,500
St. Louis	3,000	7,121	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	2,500	.....
St. Paul	1,500	3,500	600
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	600
Milwaukee	.....	830	.....
Peoria	.....	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	400	1,500	.....
Cincinnati	1,727	3,670	.....
Pittsburg	1,000	9,700	9,500
Cleveland	1,000	2,500	2,000
E. Buffalo	6,700	14,500	23,000
New York	3,774	7,488	7,804

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	7,476	13,000
Kansas City	8,000	9,530	7,000
Omaha	5,400	8,500	11,000
St. Louis	3,000	8,037	2,500
St. Joseph	1,800	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	.....
St. Paul	1,100	2,700	200
Fort Worth	2,900	1,200	600
Milwaukee	.....	1,011	.....
Peoria	.....	500	.....
Indianapolis	1,250	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	321	2,037	227
Pittsburg	.....	1,500	500
Cleveland	.....	11,000	.....
E. Buffalo	.....	800	4,800
New York	633	1,050	1,728

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

Chicago	17,000	18,234	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,127	8,000
Omaha	6,000	6,300	3,500
St. Louis	5,000	10,547	2,000
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	3,500	300
St. Paul	900	1,100	300
Fort Worth	3,000	3,512	700
Milwaukee	.....	1,200	.....
Peoria	.....	5,000	.....
Indianapolis	758	2,226	437
Cincinnati	.....	6,000	.....
Pittsburg	.....	1,700	5,000
E. Buffalo	2,657	5,022	8,782
New York	.....	.....	.....

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910.

Chicago	4,500	11,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	6,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,700	12,000	2,000
St. Joseph	2,000	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	400	2,000	.....
St. Paul	900	3,200	300
Fort Worth	2,200	2,500	1,000
Milwaukee	.....	3,133	.....
Peoria	.....	700	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	325	2,553	349
Pittsburg	100	4,000	.....
Cleveland	300	1,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	1,800	4,000
New York	1,201	1,107	4,240

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,200	4,200	1,500
St. Louis	2,500	8,000	1,000
St. Joseph	500	2,800	800
Sioux City	900	2,300	200
Fort Worth	2,400	2,000	1,200
St. Paul	700	2,700	300
Indianapolis	.....	5,000	.....
Cleveland	.....	200	.....

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

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IX.—INSIDE THE SHOP ADVERTISING. (Continued.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

Wrapping Paper as Store Advertising.

The use of wrapping paper as store advertising is a practice that is very generally followed, though not so much since the advent of the roll wrapping paper, which, by the way, can be had printed just as well as the sheet paper can. Some stores make it a point to use in all instances a wrapping paper of a uniform color, and that color a very strong, prominent one.

There is no doubt but that a distinctive color can be made, especially in a small place, representative of a certain store. This, however, is not a sufficient excuse for loading up your customers with bizarre-looking parcels which will make them look like walking posters. A man may not always be particular about the kind of parcels he carries, but a woman always is—and then I can understand that a man who himself has for good customers several merchants in the same line of goods may not want to adver-

tise to all the rest the fact that he has just made a purchase from one of them.

There is no wrapping paper better than a good quality of white, the so-called cobbasee perhaps, though manila is stronger for large packages. White with a pink string is always neat and clean. It is as refined as a parcel can be made—and the wrapping of parcels well is a part of the inside advertising of the store. Whatever your business, leave the freak wrapping paper to the other fellow, and you will make friends for your store by that means.

As to printed advertisements on the wrapping paper, they should, if used, be small enough to be inconspicuous. This seems like foolishness, because an advertisement that will not be seen is not really much good as an advertisement. The trouble with advertising on your wrapping paper is that you want to place an advertisement where it will do you good without making the bearer of it conspicuous. Nobody's customers want to be turned into involuntary sandwich men.

The best solution of the difficulty seems to be the use of plain white wrapping paper for smaller parcels which are to be carried by the customers, and printed manila for the parcels that are to be sent by messenger or carried by people who do not care—and any one who will carry a really big bundle will not mind the printed ad. on it. As for

the ad. itself, the most it can do to advantage is to repeat the name of your store with a view to familiarizing people with it wherever the parcel goes.

Wall Space in the Shop.

Inside of nearly every shop is more or less vacant wall space. It may be up above the shelving or it may be a chimney or a post that cannot be utilized in any way for displaying goods, though there is not much room where you can reach it that cannot be used for display if you study the matter a little.

Such space can be used best by putting up large show cards which can be changed frequently, calling attention to special sales features or new lines of goods. The use of wall space like this for posters and advertising banners and hangers which tell no story and advertise no goods is a waste of advertising opportunity, and a miscellaneous lot of advertisements of that sort are apt to look pretty seedy in a short time, and in too many cases they stay there until they are utterly disreputable.

A good way to use a long strip of space above side shelving is to put up two lines of grooved strips, one top and one bottom, so that the show cards can be slipped into place easily, and then keep up a constant change of cards, just as one might in street car advertising, arranging them in a somewhat similar style.

The cards look best if of uniform size and style of lettering, even though they may not be done by a professional letterer. The main thing is to make them readable, and that means plain letters and not too much on a card.

(To be continued.)



The *NEW* Stimpson Automatic 100-pound Scale

Cheapest and Best

Cheapest because it *weighs* and *computes* to 100 pounds, and is therefore the *only* automatic Scale capable of *handling all your business*.

Best because it is the *only perfect automatic scale built—absolutely accurate* and as sensitive as a drug scale.

The No. 75 is fitted with Total Adding Device, Bevel Plate Housing Glasses throughout, Improved Platform Guard and Paper Fender, and equipped with *electric light* if desired.

Write today for full particulars to

STIMPSON COMPUTING SCALE COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

Stimpson No. 75

SAVING IN CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY.

Retail butchers will be interested in the mathematics of a co-operative delivery plan which has been tried in the Northwest by retail grocers, and found to be very successful under such conditions as prevail where it has been tried. The comparison is near enough to conditions in the retail meat trade to afford a fairly accurate illustration.

The city of La Crosse, Wis., is taken as an example. There are about one hundred grocery delivery outfits in La Crosse. Their original cost probably averages \$200. That is an investment of \$20,000. Interest on it at 6 per cent. amounts to \$1,200 annually, and as it must be renewed about once in ten years, the depreciation charge would be \$2,000 a year, making a total cost of equipment of \$3,200 a year.

In addition to this there is the cost of operation: One hundred boys at \$30 per month means \$3,000 a month, and keep of 100 outfits at \$20 per month makes \$2,000 more, a total of \$5,000 per month, or \$60,000 per year. This, plus the equipment charge, makes a total of \$63,200 a year spent by the grocers for delivery.

In fifty Minnesota cities where the plan has been tried, a central delivery does the entire work at a cost of 10 per cent. of the cost under the individual system, hence by the adoption of the central system in La Crosse, for example, the dealers would be able to save 90 per cent. of \$63,200 each year, or \$56,880 annually, or \$568.80 per team per grocer. It is probable that this statement exaggerates the percentage of saving to some extent, but it is plainly on the safe side to say that a saving from \$300 to \$400 per dealer would result from the adoption of the system in this instance.

MUNICIPAL MEAT SHOPS IN MEXICO.

Consul L. J. Keena, of Chihuahua, in a report on the municipal meat shops in that Mexican city, says that the enterprise was undertaken on the initiative of the mayor, following a report from the health board that many diseases were in great part due to the lack of sanitary conditions in the shops. The consul states:

During 1909 the city completed and opened 20 sanitary meat shops, so located as to separate them from surrounding buildings by a distance great enough to insure good air and light on all sides. The shops are built of brick, one story high, and average 18 feet long by 12 feet deep inside. The floors are made of 8-inch square colored tile embedded in cement.

The equipment of each shop consists of a marble-topped counter, set of racks and hooks for hanging meat, white enameled washstand, and an electric fan. All windows are placed high in the wall and are barred and screened. The approximate cost per shop was \$1,000 and the average monthly rental is \$25. Several private individuals, convinced of the advantage of these shops, have built others identical in type and equipment, eight of which have already been opened to the public.

The slaughterhouses are subject to rigid inspection by municipal officers. Thirteen special wagons, owned by the city, are used to supply all meat shops. They are two-wheeled covered wagons, with closed back and front and are lined with galvanized sheet iron. The sanitary inspection of the meat shops is under the general charge of the health board, but the managers and inspectors of the slaughterhouses and meat shops must inform the mayor of any irregularities they may find.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. R. Eaton has purchased the Pioneer meat market at Oroville, Wash., from James Jackson.

Riley & Dralle have disposed of their butcher shop at Rosalia, Wash., to James Sullivan.

Lamon Brothers, meat dealers, of Grass Valley, Ore., are about to open a new butcher shop at Bend, Ore.

Thomas Large has retired from the meat firm of Carson & Company at Scio, Ore. C. Carson will continue.

H. W. Strebig has purchased the Gladstone meat market at Oregon City, Ore.

P. Burns has purchased the butcher shop of Ludlow & Wigglesworth at Kelowna, B. C.

Tip. Williams has purchased the Meader meat shop at La Harpe, Kan.

Clark & Wells have succeeded to the entire business of the Workman meat market at Lyons, Kan.

Hardesty & Borneman have moved into their new meat market on North Main street, Thomas, Okla.

Thoreson & Anderson, grocers of the Linden Hill district, at Minneapolis, Minn., are about to add a meat market.

The Victoria, Wehmeyer Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 to establish a meat business at Dumont, N. J. P. Lopez de Victoria and O. C. H. Wehmeyer and others are the incorporators.

Frank Hipp is about to erect a new butcher shop at Arlington, Minn.

A new building is being erected at Benson, Neb., in which William J. Duve will establish a meat market.

Rudolph Hamm is about to build a meat market at Jamestown, N. D.

The meat market of J. S. Gladson at York, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

C. Bergold will open a meat market at Bloomsburg, Pa.

T. Pezutus' meat market at Paterson, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

Saul S. Myers has been appointed receiver for T. F. McGourty, meat dealer at 917 Sixth avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Scadden has purchased an interest in the meat market of John Kirk at Hazel Green, Wis.

F. M. Herbert Company, Belmar, N. J., has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock to deal in groceries, provisions, etc., by J. De Witt Fay, F. M. Herbert and others.

HOW TO SELL MEATS CHEAPER.

A butcher out in Sioux Falls, S. D., has evolved a plan for doing away with the trouble caused by high meat prices. Under his plan everybody can indulge in meats. The way he does it is told in his advertisement in a local paper. He says:

The Red Front has been painted inside and out. It is one of the finest and cleanest meat markets in the city.

No telephones.

No deliveries.

No bookkeepers.

You call at shop and buy your meats, pay the cash for it and get your meats cheaper than any other market in the city can sell you.

How do you like the idea? You don't have to do without the main necessity any longer. You will be surprised how cheap we sell.

W. H. Martin, one of the best meat market men the city ever had, will be the shop tender. You can send your children to the Red Front market and they will be treated nice and get the same goods as you would yourself and all will be satisfactory.

RETAIL BUTCHERS FAT RENDERING CO.

Nos. 652-658 WEST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Manufacturers of
**TALLOW, FERTILIZERS,
HARD SCRAP and CHICKEN FEED**

We will manufacture only the highest grade goods. Telephone, Murray Hill, 1737

NO SPRINGS

70,000 Now in Use

J. C. McGrory & Company use 100 Toledo Scales in their various 5c. and 10c. Stores, and say:

"The Toledo Computing Candy Scales in use in our various stores have proven to date eminently satisfactory."

"The figures given by our Mr. Shaw in his statement of November 5th would indicate that the scales in use in our Washington Store are saving us about 75 cts. per day per scale and are giving to our trade correct weight on every draft."

—J. C. McGrory & Co.
Scales of all makes taken in exchange rebuilt and for sale cheap.
Send for Catalogue, Free

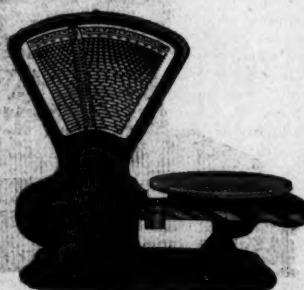
TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.
Makers of Honest Scales. TOLEDO, OHIO
Offices in All Large Cities Look in Telephone Directory

**AFTER 9 YEARS' TEST AND ITS ADOPTION
BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST MERCHANTS**

**THE TOLEDO SCALE
IS NOW THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD**

1. It is Automatic.
2. It contains No Springs.
3. Is always reliable—not affected by Temperature.
4. Guarantees Honest Weight.
5. Pleases Customers and Brings Trade.
6. Saves Money, Time and Labor.
7. Is Most Beautiful and Attractive.

105 Styles and Sizes
for all kinds of Stores
PRICES \$37.50 UP



NO SPRINGS

New York Section

J. E. Maurer, of Chicago, head of the S. & S. sales department, was in New York this week.

Charles A. Sterne, head of the Sterne & Son Company of Chicago, was in New York this week on business.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 7 averaged 11.12 cents per pound.

Beginning the first of next month nearly all the branch wholesale houses throughout the city will close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon during the summer season.

Judge Hazel has appointed Saul S. Myers receiver in bankruptcy for Thomas F. McGourty, dealer in meats and groceries at No. 917 Sixth avenue and No. 348 West 59th street, and authorized him to continue business twenty days.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company went to Chicago this week on an inspection trip, and while there was booked to address a meeting of the big S. & S. Club recently formed there among employees of the company. The president of this club is Lyman S. Peterson, manager of the Chicago jobbing department.

New York members who attended the recent packers executive meeting in Cincinnati report royal entertainment at the hands of the "Cincinnati bunch." It included a banquet and entertainment in the famous "Dove Brand Hall" at the plant of the John C. Roth Packing Company, an orchestration concert, moving picture show and other features, including a speech by General Ryan, without which no packers' dinner is complete.

The baseball fever has struck the local wholesale trade. The first contest for blood occurred last Saturday in Jersey City between the team representing the Swift plant there and the New York central office. The Jerseyites had the best of it until late in the game, when the New Yorkers put in Brown, the famous port-side flinger from the East Side market. After that it was all New York and the office boys won 8 to 7—though the Jerseyites dispute a ruling of the umpire and are inclined to claim the game. The Jersey team will play the East Side market team on May 21 at Jersey City.

Fred Lesser, the Avenue A fat and skin merchant, sailed on Wednesday of this week on the Mauretania for a ten weeks' trip abroad. This is the first vacation Mr. Lesser has permitted himself to take in many years, and the occasion was celebrated as an event by his employees and friends. The morning he sailed his employees paraded to his residence with a band and a wagon-load of floral tributes, and he was escorted to the steamer amid great enthusiasm. During his absence Mr. Lesser will visit his mother in Germany, and will also take a survey of trade conditions abroad. While he is away the fat and skin department of the business will be in charge of his brother, M. Lesser, while his secretary, Miss Richolson, will look after his real estate interests. Manager Schloss will also be "on the job."

Mayor Gaynor recently received a delegation of fifty Italian butchers, who had come to him to protest that they are not responsible for the high price of meat and urge him to say a good word for them to the public. "Are you not responsible for the high prices of meat?" asked the Mayor. "No," replied the butchers in a chorus.

"Well, you say you are not, and the wholesalers say they are not," continued the Mayor. "Who is?"

"Perhaps it's the farmers," ventured one of the delegation.

The Mayor shook his head with a smile. "No, it's not the farmers," he went on. "It's the overproduction of gold, and that's something that neither you nor I can control."

The butchers are still trying to boycott the wholesalers by keeping their shops closed, but are having poor success, as their trade is going elsewhere.

BUTCHERS' FAT COMPANY PROSPERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Butchers' Fat Rendering Company was held at Terrace Garden on Tuesday evening. There was a very large attendance of butchers who are stockholders in this new enterprise, and they went home even happier than they came, after hearing the excellent reports of their officers.

The meeting was presided over by Edward F. O'Neill, president of the company, who is also president of the United Master Butchers' Association of America. Charles Young, secretary of the company, and a veteran butcher, kept the minutes of the meeting. The reports of the officers covered the four months since the company began business, and indicated that it is established on a sound basis and has prospects for a very successful future. The reports were received with applause and the officers were given votes of thanks and confidence.

The annual election of directors resulted in the returning of most of the old directors and several new men. Those elected were Edward F. O'Neill, Charles Young, George H. Shaffer, Louis Goldschmidt, Jacob Bloch, Christian Schuck, Frederick Welnes, Fred J. Staehle, Henry Himstedt, Charles Krupp and Herman Kirschbaum. These directors will meet in a few days to elect officers for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

"R" means Renewal Mortgage.

Amsterdam, Morris, 400 E. 80th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$120.
Bercovitch, Jacob, 80½ Ludlow; H. Brand. \$50.
Deutsch, Aron, 134 Ave. D.; H. Brand. \$50.
Friedman, Rubin, 152 Madison ave.; H. Brand. \$75.
Feldman, B. & Lillie, 288 Brook ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$125.
Fertig, Max, 221 2d; United Dressed Beef Co. \$50.
Goldstein, B., 38 Norfolk; H. Brand. \$100.
Glenbolsky, Abraham, 66 Norfolk; United Dressed Beef Co. \$50.
Greenberg, Morris, 88 Ave. D.; United Dressed Beef Co. (R) \$40.
Goldberg, Jacob, 96 E. 114th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$75.
Knozhansky, Hyman, 838 1st ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$50.
Myers, Max, 108 Pitt; H. Brand. \$80.
Moreels, Perl, 19 Stanton; H. Brand. \$50.
Melink, Wolf, 252 Monroe; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Marino, Frank, 62 Mulberry; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Pancleaswita, Simon, 67-69 E. 112th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Rothman, Michael, 690 Wales ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.

Shapiro, Barnet, 1 E. 117th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$75.
Roes, Samuel, 68 E. 3d; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Sgroir, Blaco, 371 E. 179th; H. Brand.
Schwartz, Dave, 372 E. 10th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Spring, Meyer, 1804 Madison ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$75.
Stander, Jacob A., and William Huttenbacher, 2 Westchester ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. (R) \$3,000.
Susselman, Harry, 65 E. 110th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Saledowluk, Morris, 14 Rutgers; United Dressed Beef Co. \$75.
Weissinger, Sam, 196 3d; H. Brand. \$60.
Welchenberg, Elias, 430 W. 39th; H. Brand. \$70.
Weiss, Chas., 353 E. 47th; United Dressed Beef Co. \$50.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldberg, Abraham, 176 or 178 Monroe; Morris Friedland. \$40.
Pourquay, Arthur, 2572 Broadway; Henry Delattre.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Derespino, Concettina M., 161 Stone ave.; Abe Tleber. \$81.
Grimm, Wm., 396 Knickerbocker ave.; Jacob Horner.
Geller, Harry, 417 Watkins ave.; Levy Bros. \$80.
Holmes, Richard, 180 Jefferson ave.; Van Iderstine Co. \$186.
Harris, Samuel L. & Co., 443-45 Myrtle ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$400.
Rogovin, Aaron, 142 Pitkin ave.; Ray Litzky. \$150.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Fritsch, Meta, 305 Marion; Fred Baumgartner. \$100.
Mandle, Mayer, and Herman Reis, 1032 Coney Island ave.; John Plening. \$75.
Schulze, Anna, 335 Sumner ave.; G. H. Wade. \$1,000.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Esposito, Augusto, 422 W. 39th; Alfred Fasano. \$334.
Pirazzoli, Antonio, 84 Church; Chas. Geasing. \$600.
Sandringham Hotel Co.; Max Werner, Naef and Jos. Goodman. (R) \$15,300.
Sylvester, John A., 79 and 81 Thompson; Angelo Frasinetti. \$800.
Tafasman, Nathan, 1447 Boston Road; D. Levine. \$200.
Alexander, Herman, 20 E. 116th; Westin & Steinbart.
Boonshaft Bros., 806 Columbus ave.; M. Reischman & Sons. \$131.
Del Pozzo, 211 W. 34th; Duparquet & Huot & M. \$178.
Davidson, Jos., 247 Division; Duparquet & Huot & M. \$121.
Flizler, John and Rosa, 101 St. Mark's pl.; John Polonyl. \$170.
Gropper, Harry and Jacob, 26 Delancey; Duparquet & H. M. \$120.
Goldberg, Morris, 107 W. 37th; Levin Bros. \$110.
Herzog, Leon, and Paula, 2549 Broadway; Chas. H. Smith.
Leis, Henry, and Julius Keller, 35 Nassau; Frederick Lindinger. (R) \$12,750.
Metz, Eugene A., 220 9th ave.; Chas. C. Abbott. \$1,000.
Rubin, Max, 27 West 15th; Morris Welsenberg. \$300.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldworm, Isaac, 76 E. 4th; Neche Fein. \$1.
Gluck, Herman, 99 Mangin; Isidor Weiss. \$50.
Meuscher, Philip, 636 E. 9th; Jacob Ettlinger. \$1.
122-24 W. 49th St. Co., Hotel Bristol, 122-24 W. 49th; Wynotol Realty & Hotel Co. \$1.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Iconala, Diavanni, 95 Union; Gaetano Cosens. \$84.
Mackinrodt, John, 850 4th ave.; Caroline Mackinrodt. \$500.
Hinchcliffe, Geo. W., 542 Nostrand ave.; Strauss Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Harrington, Lydia G., 751 Franklin; Edward Wolts. \$225.
Kranz, Rosie, 532 Gates ave.; Lena Kramer. \$750.
Recca, Ignazio, 29 Central ave.; Gulseppe Campo. Nom.
Segal, Sophie, 69 Marcy ave.; Sarah Goldovitz. Nom.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 7, 1910, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 14,655 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,718 lbs.; total, 24,373 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,195 lbs.; Brooklyn, 120 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 9,340 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 2,600 lbs.; Brooklyn, 360 lbs.; Bronx, 15 lbs.; total, 2,975 lbs.

